密勒氏評論報
THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspape. for transmission with special marks privileges in China

VOLUME XXX SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1924 NUMBER 5

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TEN DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

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MACMURRAY ON THE CHINA SITUATION

ELSEWHERE in this issue of the *Review* appears an article by Dr. C. F. Remer formerly a member of the faculty of St. John's University of Shanghai, but now professor of political science at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., dealing with "China at the Williamstown Conference." Dr. Remer has for several years served as contributing editor of the *Review*. The Williamstown Conference, held under the auspices of Williams College, has come to occupy an important place in international political thought in the United States. The Conference is held annually and attracts to the various sessions leaders of finance and diplomacy, government officials of the United States and other lands who talk frankly and discuss problems of world peace. That the Conference has had an important effect in directing the attention of the American people and the government as well in the direction of constructive policies is unquestioned. As Dr. Remer remarks in the concluding paragraph of his article, the weak point in this year's Conference from the standpoint of China, was the absence of any Chinese of influence at the meeting. Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan and other nations were represented by leaders, but China was conspicuous by her absence. This failure of China to realize the importance of this Conference should be remedied next year and China should send a well-qualified man.

DR. Remer, in addition to his article on the Williamstown Conference, has also sent us a copy of an address delivered at the meeting by Mr. John V. A. MacMurray, chief of the Far Eastern Division of the State Department, dealing with the International Banking Consortium. In view of the fact that Mr. MacMurray has charge of all matters in the State Department affecting America's relations with the Orient, his views on the Consortium are of unusual interest at this time:

"I should belie my own strong convictions if I were to convey the impression that the reliance of China upon foreign private capital is intrinsically bad or harmful to Chinese interests. Harm has indeed been done to the interests both of China and of the other Powers in certain cases in which nations ambitious of political advantage, or of exclusive economic position, have insisted upon an admixture of uneconomic elements designed to serve ulterior ends. In those cases in which foreign economic developments in China have been left free of political designs, and allowed to develop with a sole view to the security of the bond holders and the

success of the enterprise, the record is on the whole one which China is not warranted in resenting, and in which the operations of international finance appear in a favorable light.

"THE building of railways was a task for which neither the Chinese government nor the Chinese people were competent by training or tradition. To risk a generalization so broad that it must necessarily be at least partly faulty, one might say that the Chinese are singularly conscientious about the obligations of a debt, but equally unresponsive to the obligations of a trust. Directors of corporations have not felt any inhibition upon their borrowing corporate funds for the purpose of speculation in stocks or in exchange, for their personal profit. Another obstacle, resulting from the dominance of the family system in Chinese affairs, is the prevalence of nepotism. As the result of handicaps such as these, Chinese financiers have never yet succeeded in building a railway. Nor has the Chinese government itself ever built more than a few odd miles of railway, except in the case of the Peking-Kalgan line, which was indeed a fine technical accomplishment and a successful enterprise, but which during the past few years has been made the sport of political and personal ambitions, until at the present time it has lost its original independence of foreign influences, and has become burdened almost irretrievably with debts. Only through foreign financing, safeguarded by adequate supervision of expenditures, has it been possible to provide China with such of the elementary units of railway communications as have thus far been constructed.

"FOR us, who live in a country where, so long as we can remember, it has always been possible to get by railroad from any place to any other place where we might want to go, it is difficult to realize the extent to which the construction of a railway in China constitutes a new focus for the economic life of the area traversed. And it meant, too, that this new facility of access, with its means for conference and for the despatch of troops and supplies, brought the government and the people into closer, though not always more harmonious, contact than had been possible before. Railways became, in fact, the primary means of economic and political penetration of China by the several powers; and each became at least the potential basis for the assertion of spheres of influence and for consequent claims to "special interests" and a particularly favored position. It was in the attempt to remove these tendencies towards national discrimination, and to eliminate the differences which had come to be associated with railways in China, that Secretary Knox, in 1909, proposed his plan for the so-called neutralization of railways in Manchuria. In the light of what is now known of the arrangements existing among the Powers at that time, it is evident that this plan never had prospect of success.

"EVEN in its failure, however, the Knox proposal gave the impetus for an international cooperation among the Powers most interested in questions of Chinese finance. The new Consortium furnishes a means by which future railway construction in China may be made a matter of general international concern, and divorced from the particularistic tendency which has in the past complicated railway development by the injection of political pretensions. If and when the Chinese are ready to deal with this international association, it will be in a position to make available for them the requisite funds under conditions far less dangerous or subversive to Chinese sovereignty than those under which Chinese railways have generally been constructed in the past. In the meantime, the Consortium, by the mere fact of its existing in consequence of an agreement for international financial co-operation, has been of real, though negative, service to the interests of China and of the foreign nations in arresting the tendency of railway contracts to establish rights in the nature of a protectorate.

"CLOSELY related to this question is that phase of the work of the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament which was concerned with the principles and policies to be adopted by the participating powers in their relations with China. With the Consortium available as a means of international co-operation, and with the open door principle of fair play accepted and defined by mutual agreement, the way is open for a healthy and normal development of the resources and opportunities of China though the participation of foreign capital on a genuinely economic basis, to the advantage of China at least as much as to the profit of foreign investors. We know that the wealth of China, particularly as regards its mineral resources, has been exaggerated to the point of fable; but inexhaustible wealth lies in the industry, the intelligence, and the fine character of the Chinese people. The only present obstacle to such a development is the present political chaos in China, and the accompanying disintegration of political authority. But no one familiar with the fine qualities of the Chinese people can doubt that there will eventually be a reintegration of their national life. When that time comes, China will inevitably pattern itself more nearly after our western world, and largely by the means provided by foreign capital."

THE LION AND THE UNICORN

REALLY, of course, one ought not to treat with levity as serious a matter as that of China's numerous civil wars, and if they were not at times—in fact most of the time—deserving of ridicule as well as censure we, along with many of the Chinese themselves, would never dream of passing remarks. To Admiral Tsai Ting-Kan is attributed the smilingly cynical statement in an after-dinner speech that China's wars are always *civil*. By way of contrast, the extremely *uncivil* manner in which the forces of Generals Chi and Lu have recently fought each other has caused surprise and comment from foreigners and natives alike.

THE *Far Eastern Times* of Peking and Tientsin carried on the front page of its issue for September 23 an article headed "New Designation of Fighting Units: Nationals vs. Rebels instead of Chihli vs. Fengtien." Perhaps President Tsao Kun and his henchmen have recently been making a study of psychology and its laws; anyhow they have decided that the psychological effect of having attention drawn to their party affiliation all the time is not good. Having bought and paid for the office of President, Marshal Tsao wishes his origin and his earlier surroundings forgotten. Does he not reside in the Presidential Palace just west of the Purple Forbidden City and has he not himself become a little lavendered thereby? If he was not

born to the purple at least he has attained to a pale imitation; nationalism and not provincialism now rule his mind. Accordingly even as Louis XIV was "the State" so now President Tsao is the "Central Government" and his forces are not to be spoken of as those of Chihli; moreover, Chang Tso-lin must not be referred to as Fengtien but as "the rebel."

AND so the Metropolitan Police in a circular order to the northern papers have instructed them hereafter not to refer to Chihli and Fengtien but to use the terms "National forces" and "Rebel forces." Says the circular: "Recently as a result of the invasion of the frontiers by the Fengtien rebel, the President issued a mandate declaring a punitive expedition against him. All our people should realize the necessity of a *righteous war* (our italics) and join in denouncing the one who dares to defy the government, whereas the press should unite in a press campaign against them so as to rouse the martial spirit of the government troops. Unfortunately there are some papers which still consider the present war as one between Chihli and Fengtien and so record its progress in their columns. This is a misconception.

"It should be noted that the present war against the Fengtien rebel was started with *the unanimous support of the whole nation* (our italics) and that all troops participating therein belong to the National Army. Henceforward, when war reports are printed in the papers you should designate the government troops as national force and the Fengtien troops as the rebel force, instead of calling them Chihli and the Fengtien troops as has been the case hitherto. Any departure from this order shall be subject to interference from responsible authorities." We direct attention to the italicised phrases: are they not interesting and amusing? Consider a "*righteous war*" between Peking and Mukden —it is not forbidden to refer to "Peking" and "Mukden" so we presume to use the terms-what would and unrighteous war be? When Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-in fought before was that righteous or unrighteous? And is it not refreshing to be assured that Peking has the "*unanimous support of the whole nation*"? It might, strictly speaking, be argued by some that this is an indirect way of Peking's recognition of the independence of Chekiang and Kwangtung for these provinces, and a few others, have not thus far been conspicuous in their loyal and enthusiastic support of President Tsao and the National Army."

NINE days before the issue of the circular quoted, although it was not published in local papers until September 25, Chang Tso-lin and his commanders reverently offered incense, spirit money, wine and fruit, and a solemn supplication to the Heavenly Emperor. Both Heaven and the country at large are in this manner taken into the confidence of the "Fengtien rebel." Heaven and its host (and the people) are regaled with a list of President Tsao's "crimes" which include expulsion of the Chief Executive, bribery of the electorate, the stealing of the Presidency, and the devastation of the country which has caused untold suffering to the "people." Far from repenting of his odious crimes Tsao "evidently intoxicated by military conquests, has employed his satellites, Wu Pei-fu, Chi Hsieh-yuan and others to disturb the country and oppress the people . . . Yet, the ambition of the traitor knows no bounds, as he has been plotting the ruination of Chekiang and Fengtien day and night as if he were bent upon leaving the whole country without a single place intact and the people without a single haven of shelter. His cruel and atrocious heart must have long been known to Heaven"—and the people. Because of his crimes Tsao must be punished and Chang "absolutely not caring for power and position" has for his "sole object" the putting to death of the chief offender.

IN recent months Marshal Chang has apparently been stirred to an appreciation of the value of advertising. Various reports of the charm of his and his son's personal character, their ability, and their good government have been widely published. If he started later than Sun Yat-sen in placing himself before the "public" in a favorable light he has at least had the mistakes of Sun to profit by and now he is if anything rather better advertised than the Sun of the South. If Chang is succesful there will no doubt be plenty of enthusiasts to welcome him to Peking, and Heaven—and the People—will be further assured of prosperity in the days to come.

TO add further to the gaiety of nations there are the antics of the "Independent Navy"—as if the doings on land were not ridiculous enough without carrying them on at sea! No one seems quite sure just where the "Navy" is at present. Great excitement, or perhaps interest is a better word, was aroused a few days ago by the report that the Navy had gone to join Marshal Chi. Then the next day it was announced that the sailors had forced their leaders with Kiangsu leanings to return to the fold of Chekiang. The latest report makes it appear that the navy has re-deserted to Kiangsu? Says the *North China Daily News:* "Apparently, the Independent Navy, which has been inactive since its inception, except in a business way, has suddenly taken to cruising the Huangpu and Yangtse Rivers. It has even been suggested that the sailors desire ringside seats at the Battle of Liuho, long-heralded as the decisive battle of the war. The commanders felt cooped-up at the Arsenal, where there was no more amusing company than a former Tupan, who might not win the war after all." If the navy is not on the winning side at the end of the war it will probably be due to the fact that it is caught between goals or has run out of coal.

Has there in all history been a better illustration of the meaning—and the absurdity—of the Mother Goose rhyme:

The Lion and the Unicorn were fighting for the Crown
The Lion beat the Unicorn all about the Town—
Some gave them White Bread, and some gave them Brown.
While others gave them plum-cake, and drove them out of town.

The Lion and the Unicorn have been fighting all over China for years; like the people of the "town" the people of the country are forced to give their bread to the victor and to the vanquished. Who will be the one to drive them finally out of town?

Los Angeles Trade Commissioner Touring Orient to Develop Business

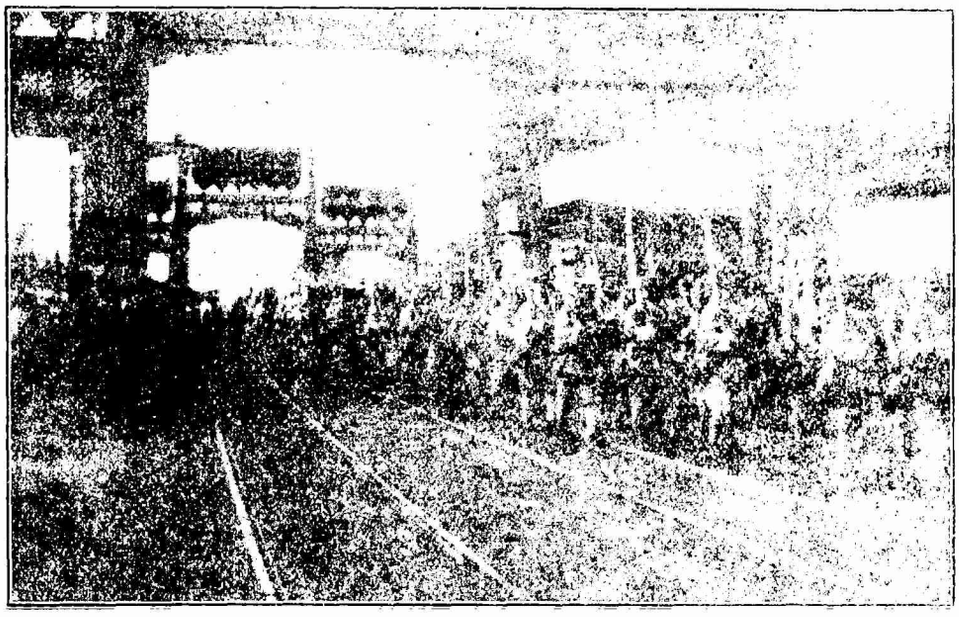
Evidence of Los Angeles' purpose to maintain at topspeed its phenomenal growth during the last decade is to be found in the presence of Christopher M. Gordon in Shanghai at this time. Mr. Gordon, formerly the port commissioner of Los Angeles, has been accorded the designation of Trade Commissioner to the Orient by the 12,000 odd members of his city's commerce chamber, who are interested in inaugurating a trans-Pacific steamship service between "Los" and the Orient and in general participating further in America's Far Eastern trade. Mr. Gordon is visiting Japan, Korea, north, central and south China, and the Philippines with those points in view, and at the same time is giving his home town valuable publicity. Mr. Gordon passed through the East two years ago on the world tour of the *Laconia*, when he was much impressed with the opportunities of Los Angeles to profit by business with the Orient. He is stopping at the Astor House and expects to be in Shanghai for some time before continuing south.

Flood, Famine and Civil War in North China

BY LAWRENCE IMPEY

TEN thousand square miles of farm land are under water in the province of Chihli at the present time, over one hundred and fifty serious dyke breaks are reported in North China alone, the damage done in the one city of Kalgan is estimated to run into millions of dollars, while the total of destitute peasantry who will need relief during the coming winter is computed to be more than ten millions.

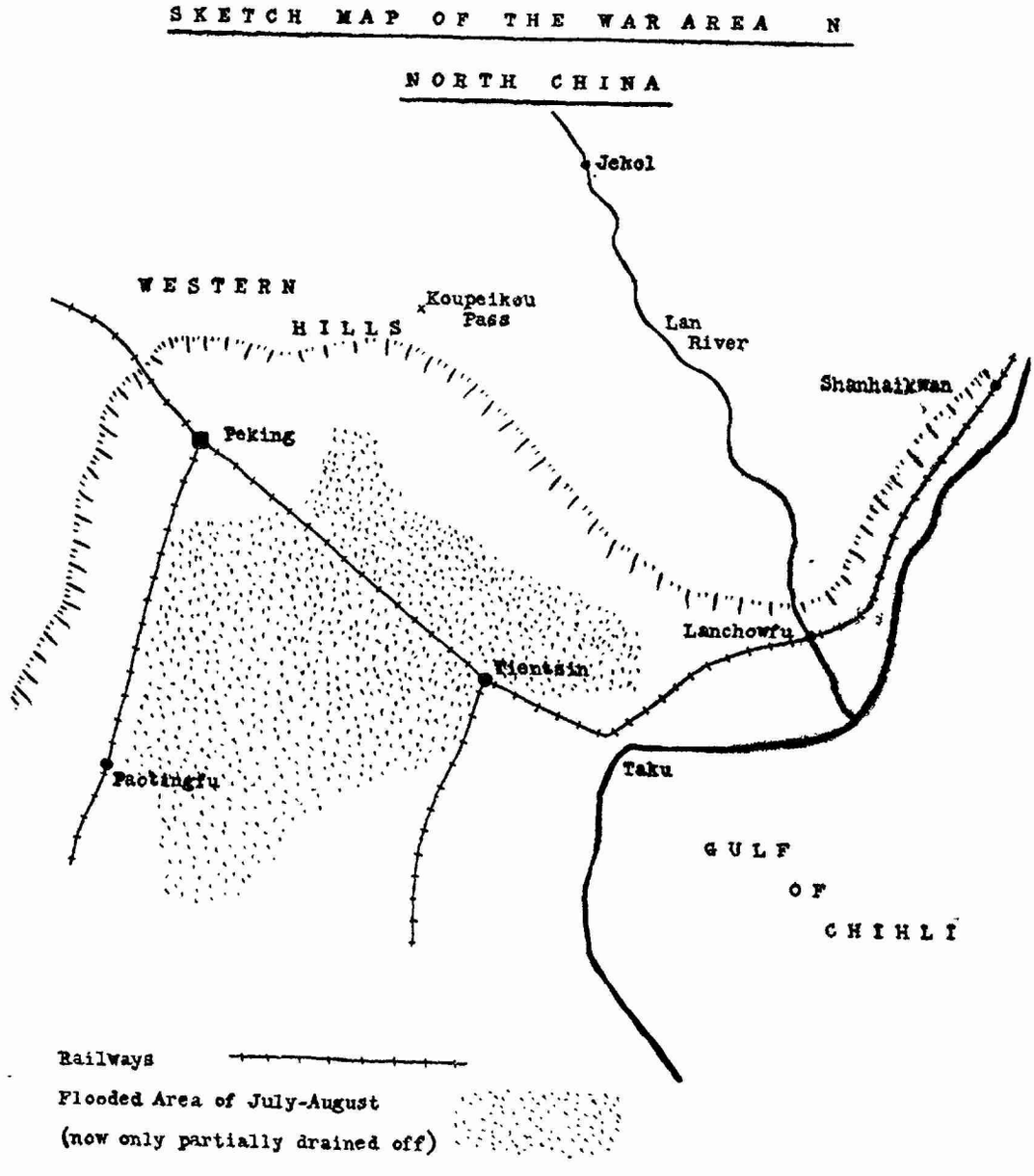
This is the time chosen by the Tuchunate to launch a fresh civil war upon the unfortunate populace, already bowed down beneath their burden of suffering and loss. With one stroke of the pen is signed the Ministry of Communications Surtax which



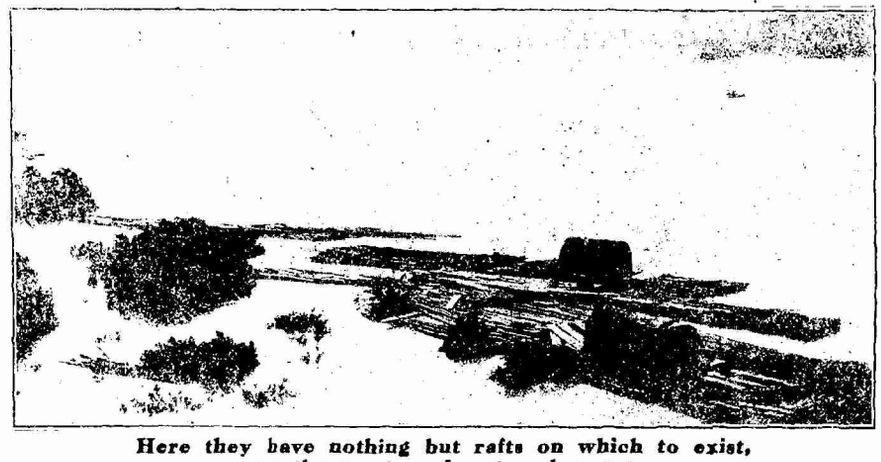
The indifference of the militarists in Peking to the suffering of the people is shown by this photo of troops moving North at the outbreak of civil war

is to provide funds for the relief of famine, while with another is issued the Mandate that is destined to still further impoverish the country through internecine strife. An old Latin tag from the days of our youth comes back as we dwell on the present situation, "Quos Deos vult perdere prius dementit," and it seems that it may well apply to the so-called government of President Tsao Kun and his satellites. It is still somewhat of a mystery why they should have chosen this as a suitable time at which to explode their war bomb, and it remains to be seen whether the near future will not show that the floods have avenged in a somewhat dramatic manner the people they have already rendered homeless. To comprehend the situation as a whole it is necessary to take several factors into consideration, and the writer may perhaps be excused if he reviews briefly the more salient of these points. In the first place there is one good argument that may be advanced for the commencement of the war with Fengtien at the pnesent time, and that is that it was reported and very commonly believed in North China that Marshal Chang Tso-lin's scheme of army reorganisation would be completed only next spring, when it was thought that he would be in a position to move against Peking in almost overwhelming strength. The writer is inclined to think that there was a certain amount of truth in this, for the training of officers and N. C. O.'s for his artillery, infantry and signal service would have been put through in full by then, while his aviators would have had more time in which to accustom themselves to the new planes recently acquired. The latest news shows that Mukden possesses some eighty planes in all, of which the twenty Breguet bombing machines are the latest and best, and that there is a considerable staff of pilots to handle them. The Chinese force has probably been augmented by the addition of Russian flyers picked from the White refugees, so that this branch of Chang's army may be regarded as well supplied. In direct contrast is the state of things in the camp of the Chihli party, for of the seventy or eighty aeroplanes which they possess hardly a dozen are considered to be fit for service at the front, while there is a lamentable dearth of pilots of any kind, good, bad or indifferent. It is true that a deposit of over two million dollars Mex. is stated to have been made in the Banque de L'Indo-Chine in payment of a contract for delivery of Breguet bombing planes to Peking, but it remains to be seen how soon these can be supplied or where satisfactory pilots for them can be obtained. Possibly there are some planes available in French Indo-China that could be rushed up here, and possibly some Russian aviators could be picked up in Tientsin or Shanghai, but these possibilities are still in the clouds, metaphorically speaking, and in the meanwhile Chang Tso-lin may be expected to make the best use of the air thus free to him. It is a question of course whether aeroplanes will prove of overwhelming importance in Chinese warfare at the present time, their value necessarily lying rather in the moral effect of the bombs which they may drop, for from observation of the civil war of 1922 one can hardly suppose that either enemy will make any great use of information as to movement of enemy forces

A machine-gun squad moving along the road towards Jehol. They are Feng Yu-hsiang's men, and look fit and capable



which is thus obtained. Then too, it must be remembered that the bulk of the battle line from Shanhaikwan westwards lies in a mountainous country in which aeroplanes cannot land and over which it is to a certain extent risky for them to operate, this disadvantage continuing until the struggle may have emerged from the passes onto the plain surrounding Peking and Tientsin. If such a state of affairs is envisaged, and it may not inconceivably come to pass, the flood victims may see themselves amply revenged on those who neglected their sufferings to enter into a futile struggle for further aggrandisement and power. For the very floods that destroyed so many homes and rendered destitute hundreds of thousands of people also inundated the stretch of land north of the Peking-Tientsin railway and the area bounded by the triangle Tientsin-Peking-Paotingfu. Here, until the water shall drain off and the dykes be repaired, the movement of any large body of troops is almost impossible, more particularly as regards their supply column and artillery, while there is a total lack of anything in the nature of local food or fodder to be obtained. If then the Chihli forces shall sustain a reverse which pushes them back from the hills towards which they are now proceeding so gaily, their plight may indeed be a most serious one, for their only avenues of retreat would be down the two divergent railway lines, the Tientsin-Pukow and the Peking-Hankow, and the opportunity to crush them in detail is one which even a Chinese general could scarcely miss. With this in mind one may proceed to examine the situation as far as it can be defined at present, and endeavor to estimate the chances of the war in the immediate future. It is evident that the Chihli party considers the war in the south to be a comparatively negligible quantity, for not only has the movement of troops and ammunition in that direction ceased, but General Wu Pei-fu himself has arrived from Loyang, held several conferences in Peking, and established his headquarters at Lanchowfu on the Lan river about fifty miles north from Tientsin on the Peking-Mukden line. Events in Peking itself have moved rapidly during the last few days as far as the public is concerned, for the storm clouds to the north of the capital at first passed almost unobserved owing to the interest aroused by



Here they have nothing but rafts on which to exist, even the treetops being under water

the struggle around Shanghai. The sudden mobilisation of carts and camels requisitioned for transportation of military stores to some destination unknown was the first overt sign of what was coming, and the Peking public thronged the streets to gaze at the endless lines of vehicles, mules and horses that were being hurried to General Feng Yu-hsiang's camps at Nan Yuan and Tungchow. It must be admitted that this requisitioning was handled in an orderly manner as far as one could observe, the police assisting the military by furnishing them with a list of draught animals and carts available, but it remains to be seen whether the owners of these will ever get anything further than the bit of paper acknowledging the seizure of the same. For three days now small bodies of troops and convoys of ammunition have trekked out of the north and east gates of the city, presumably bound for the old Jehol trail and the mountain passes that debouch onto the North China plain in that vicinity. Nan Yuan, when the writer visited it, seemed almost deserted, a few pickets and squads of recruits learning the elements of the goose step being the only signs of life. An aeroplane circled lazily over the aviation ground, made a half hearted attempt to land and droned off again, succeeding on the third essay at taxi-ing up to the open hangar. In the distance could be heard the rat-tat-tat of a machine gun practicing on the rifle range outside thecamp, but that was the only sign of warlike intent, for the moving spirit of the organisation had gone elsewhere. Many of the Chinese had openly stated that General Feng Yu-hsiang would not fight, and it is certain that he wished to remain with his troops to act as the guardian of the capital, but the heads of the Chihli party had other views on the matter and as a result Nan Yuan is to be handed over to reserve troops from Paotingfu. The Christian General has already proceeded in the direction of Jehol to assume command of the area assigned him, a somewhat thankless task one would imagine, for the mountainous and barren nature of the country must make the movement of troops extremely difficult in the face of the slightest organised opposition. Owing to the small size of the towns and the scarcity of population, there will be a lack of fodder or local supplies, the transport facilities are practically nil, and to cap it all it is reported that the Jehol region is already held by troops who are favorably inclined to Chang Tso-lin. This may very well be the case, for in other towns in the neighborhood of the Great Wall which the writer has visited this year he found soldiers who had formed part of the Mukden forces prior to the war of 1922, and who had been allowed to turn their coats and remain at their posts owing to the difficulty of ejecting and replacing them which would have been experienced by the Chihli party had such a step been decided upon. One cannot but feel a certain

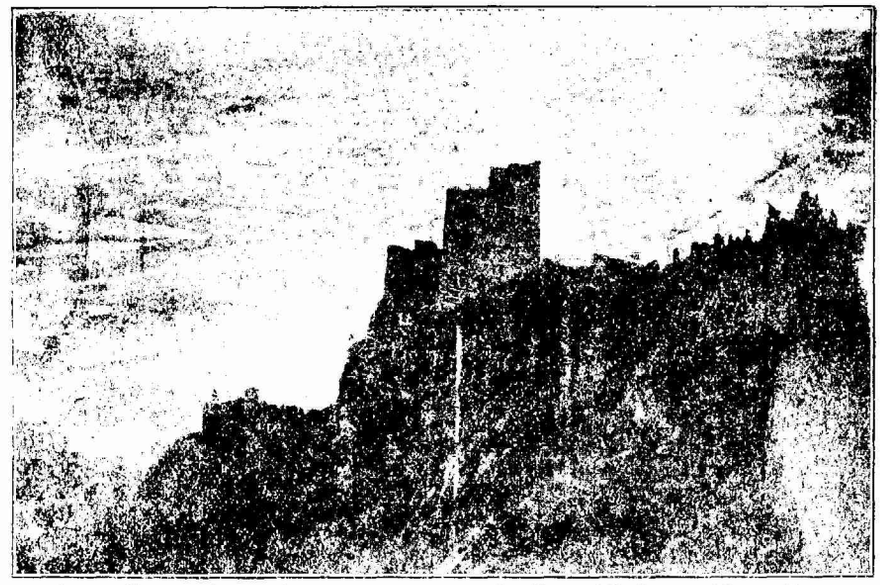
Why should a government care that conditions such as these exist in its territories when it can forget its worries in the great war game

A city in Hunan which is half under water. Who cares but the unfortunate inhabitants themselves that they are face to face with ruin

A flooded valley in South China, where the inhabitants have been lucky enough to escape with some of their belongings to higher ground

amount of sympathy for General Feng in his thankless job of propping up Tsao Kun, for he is the one man who has disciplined his soldiers properly, maintained peace as long as he was able, and in general shown some intelligent appreciation of affairs in the outside world. Not only have his troops been trained in some trade which would enable them to earn a living when they should be disbanded, but they have been promptly used as a labor squad to cope with the flood danger occasioned during the wet seasons of 1923 and 1924, when the Yung Ting Ho overtopped or threatened to break its banks and inundate Peking. If more of the lieutenants of the Chihli party had shown a like spirit there would almost certainly have been no civil war, for either the country would have been peacefully inclined or else the forces trained by such leaders would have been of a character to crush any opposition. But unfortunately discipline and order are two characteristics which are alien to the nature of Tuchuns in the mass, and in General Feng's case they seem only to have succeeded in making him distrusted by his own party without placing him at the head of those forces of regeneration that one must suppose to exist even in the midst of the Chinese chaos. The war-council rather naturally distrusted his somewhat lukewarm attitude towards the war, but on the other hand the peculiar custom in China which often renders a General's soldiers more of a personal bodyguard than a Division of the Chinese national army rendered it impossible for them to put some more desirable nominee in command of the Third Army. Therefore the Chihli line of battle is moving to its encounter with the forces of Mukden in much the same manner as it did in 1922, though Chinese gossip throughout the capital is busy discussing the enthralling question "Who will sell out first?" Meanwhile millions of unregarded peasants find themselves daily one step nearer to starvation, unless indeed they accept the alternative of conscription and brigandage.

Peking, September 26, 1924.

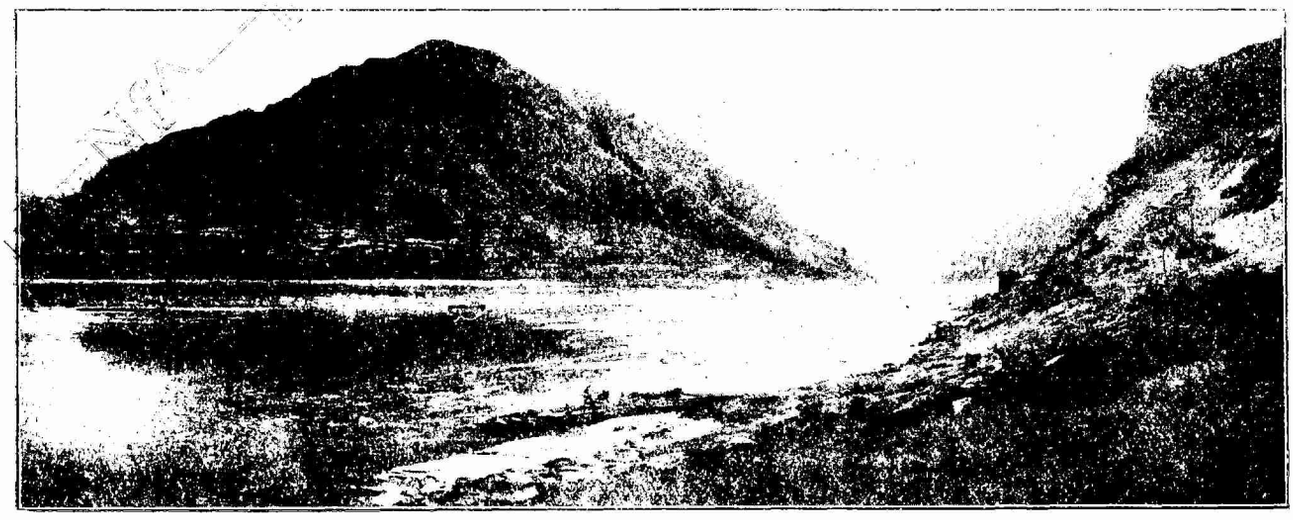


A possible artillery observation post on the Great Wall near Koupeikou Pass, looking across the North China plain toward Peking

American Engine Passes Test

Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation demonstrated recently in Buffalo, N. Y., a new type of internal combustion oil marine engine which it believes has solved the problems that have puzzled Diesel engineers for years, according to a report in the New York *Tribune*. Officials declare that it marks a long step towards enabling American ship owners to compete in operating costs with foreign steamship lines. The new engine is a two-cycle, double acting motor which delivers power on both the up and down strokes. It is entirely American in design and construction, independent of foreign patents, and is the first of its kind built in this country. One of its principal features is that the cylinders are built separately, each of 600 to 800 horsepower, and can be joined together to give units of any power desired up to 5,600 or 6,400.

Among the advantages claimed by Worthington officials for the new Diesel engine, as compared with other commercial Diesels now generally in use, is that it has one-half the weight, occupies about two-thirds as much space and costs less for each horsepower unit. A large delegation of technical experts watched the demonstration recently, and also inspected the parts when the engine was taken apart after a steady run of six days. It is now starting upon a continuous thirty day test, sufficient to take a vessel from New York to China.



The scene of the coming struggle in the North. A view of the Lan river near Jehol, showing the difficult nature of the terrain

China at the Williamstown Institute of Politics

BY C. F. REMER

II.

The fourth annual session of the Institute of Politics is in full swing in Williamstown. The otherwise quiet village is full of diplomatic officials, officers of the army and navy, journalists, college professors, distinguished foreign visitors, a number of imposing gentlemen who are always referred to as experts, and a company of humble auditors and onlookers. The members of the Institute are housed in the dormitories of Williams College and they eat in a common dining hall. They form a summer school of a new and interesting sort in which disagreement is freely expressed and, in many cases, by men who know what they are talking about. Since a gathering of this sort registers intelligent American opinion upon every phase of the foreign relations of the United States and brings together information concerning affairs in every part of the world, it may be well to deal first with certain aspects of the present session which do not deal directly with the Far East but which are, nevertheless, of interest to all who concern themselves with international affairs.

The subject of political and economic conditions in Europe has been dealt with by many of the speakers and in many an animated group gathered beneath a tree or in the shade of a building on the campus of Williams College. The Dawes plan was being discussed at the Institute while the conference of ministers was in session in London and the final agreement in London was commented upon by a number of the speakers. There has been an almost unanimous approval of the Dawes report and a general belief that it will be put into successful operation. It is, in the opinion of one qualified observer, the first real step toward the restoration of peaceful conditions in Europe since the signing of the Treaty of Versailles. Approval of the Dawes plan has been expressed by Louis Aubert, a well known French writer, who is delivering a series of lectures on the reconstruction of Europe, and by Dr. Moritz J. Bonn, a German professor of economics, who is lecturing on problems of modern democracy in Europe.

Hopeful of Europe

To their approval of the Dawes plan certain prominent members of the Institute have added comment of an optimistic sort upon the condition of Europe. It has been the fashion in the United States to view Europe as almost beyond hope. We have been told more than once that the world was viewing the final stages in the complete disintegration of the European side of Western civilization. Sir Arthur Salter, chief of the financial and economic section of the secretariat of the League of Nations, and Professor A.A. Young of Harvard University, chief of the division of economics and statistics in the American commission to the Paris Peace Conference, were among those to disagree sharply with a desperate view of the present state of Europe.

Sir Arthur Salter was prominent in the drawing up of the plans for the successful stabilization of the Austrian currency and the balancing of the Austrian budget. He has presented an account of this in his lectures and of a similar successful plan for Hungary. Sir Arthur has dealt with the cases of Austria and Hungary in a recent number of the American quarterly, *Foreign Affairs*. It is obvious that these cases were before the members of the Dawes commission and that the present state of Austria offers hope for the early improvement of conditions in Germany.

Europe, in the opinion of practically all the men who have lectured here during the past weeks, has passed what may be called the critical stage in the economic and political maladies that have afflicted her since the war. This does not by any means signify that her troubles are believed to be over but merely that there now reason to look for ultimate recovery and steady progress toward such recovery.

Another feature of the conference which has directed attention to the problems of Europe has been a series of open conferences, now completed, lead by Professor James T. Shotwell of Columbia University and Mr. David Hunter Miller of New York City. These conferences dealt with a proposed treaty of disarmament and security drawn up by a group of prominent Americans after it became clear to the world that a treaty directed toward the same objects and submitted to the governments of the chief countries of the world had little hope of further consideration. The discussion of this newly proposed treaty brought out a difference between the American and what may be called the French point of view toward such a treaty, though it is clear that the French attitude is that of other continental European countries. It is plain that security and disarmament are intimately connected; the difference of opinion seems to turn upon the answer to the question as to which comes first. The American point of view is likely to be: Let us disarm and we will then feel more secure. The French on the other hand reply: Give the world assurance of security and it will then be ready to proceed with the progressive reduction of armaments. The treaty drawn up by the American group is to be offered to the council of the League at its September meeting as a suggestion toward the final formulation of a treaty to which the United States, Great Britain, and the European nations may be willing to agree. It is plain from what has been heard in Williamstown that the discussion of the American proposal is serving the useful purpose of bringing home to the Americans the French point of view and the reasons behind it.

League of Nations Issue

Around all these discussions of European problems and in the background there hovers the question of American entry into the League of Nations. This subject has not been brought up for discussion at the meetings of the Institute. Moreover the traditions of the Institute make impossible any adoption of resolutions or expression of opinion by the members of the Institute as a body. It is believed, and probably quite rightly, that the usefulness of the Institute as a place for free discussion would end if it became a resolution-passing meeting. Nevertheless, it has been impossible to deal day after day with the reconstruction of Europe or with a proposed treaty of disarmament and security or with the relations between great and small nations without at the same time bringing into the thoughts of everyone the questions of America's relation to the League.

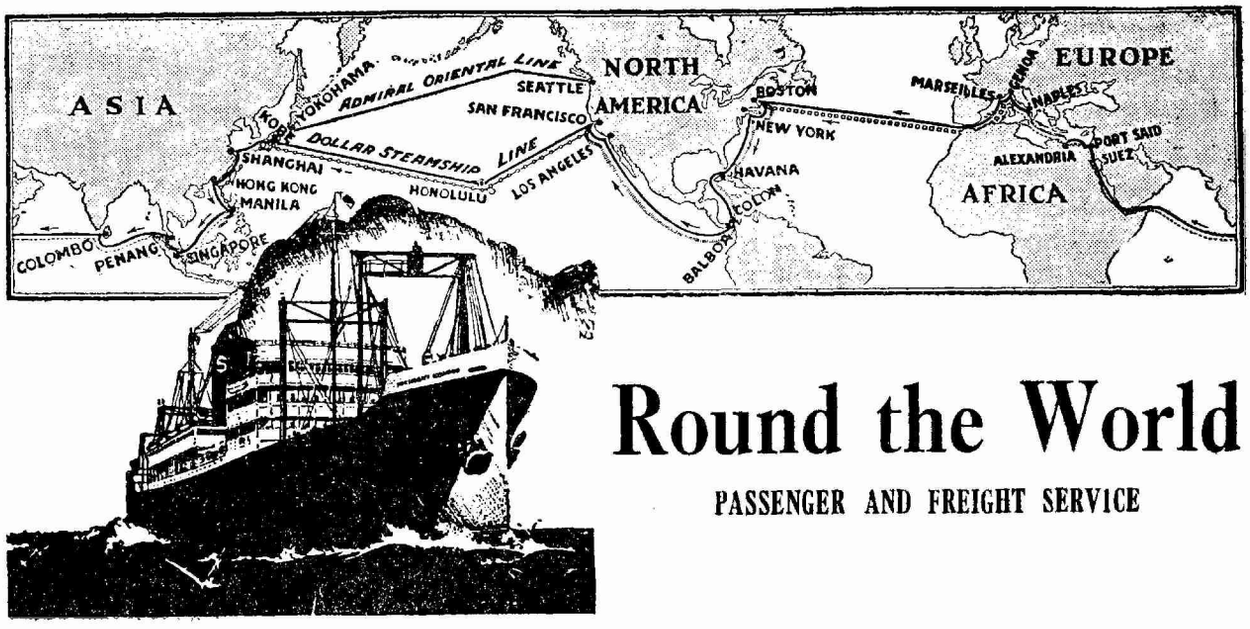
This is scarcely to be wondered at. Each of the presidential candidates in the coming election has dealt with international relations and, in effect, with the League in his address in acceptance of his nomination. Davis has declared himself to be for American membership in the League "as soon as the American people have expressed a desire for it." President Coolidge has advocated once more American adherence to the World Court without comment upon the League. This problem of America's relation to the League will never, it is safe to guess, be removed from American political debates until America joins or until the League becomes discredited with the great majority of American voters.

General Henry T. Allen, who was in command of the American army on the Rhine, presided at a series of informal meetings here in Williamstown at which the problem of American membership in the League was discussed. It is probable that the lucid and persuasive addresses of Sir Arthur Salter at these meetings made many American advocates for the League.

The subject of Russian relations has been one upon which sharp differences of opinion have developed. I mention this subject merely to record this fact. It may be pointed out also that Russian relations are seldom looked upon from the Far Eastern point of view. This may seem strange within twenty years of the Russo-Japanese war but it is nevertheless the case. In some days of discussion of Russian relations China and Japan have scarcely been mentioned.

Revolt of Orient

I come now to matters that are of more direct concern to the student of the Far East and to those who are interested in China. The first public lecture of the Institute as by Sir Valentine Chirol, for many years the director of the foreign department of the London *Times*, a member of the Royal Commission of 1921 on the Indian Public Service, and an author of many books upon the Orient. Sir Valentine's subject was "The Revolt of the Orient against Occidental Domination." His manner of dealing with this subject and his conclusions were less exciting than might be supposed from the title. He gave an account of the changes that have taken place in the relations between Egypt and Great Britain since the outbreak of the World War. In a second lecture he traced the development of self-government in India and spoke at some length of the Montague-Chelmsford reforms. Sir Valentine took the position that the British are holding the power of government in India as a trust until the Indian people shall show themselves capable of exercising it themselves. The position is familiar to the observer of American relations with the Philippines but there is this difference that the subject of home rule for India seems to be separate from the subject of the complete independence of India from the British Empire. Sir Valentine seems to regard the development of Indian home rule within the empire as the final solution of the problem and it is probable that he takes a stand with the intelligent conservatives in his opinion as to the rapidity with which such home rule ought to be granted.



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Another lecturer who has dealt with the Far East is Mr. Yusuke Tsurumi of Tokyo. Mr. Tsurumi has been in the service of the Japanese government and has traveled in Europe, America, China, and the South Sea Islands. He has written much on his travels and one of his books deals with the relations between China and Japan. He is looked upon, I am told by a Japanese friends, as one of the leaders of the liberal and intellectual young Japanese. He is a great admirer of Woodrow Wilson and is at present engaged upon the writing of the life of Wilson. He is the son-in-law of Viscount Goto and has for many years had a place of some influence in Japan though he has failed upon one occasion to be elected a member of the Japanese parliament. His manner is that of the American campaign orator restrained by the politeness of the Japanese gentleman. He has a gift for publicity and his manner of saying what he has to say must be a source of pleasure to the newspaperman who is looking for things that can be headlined.

Present Day Japan

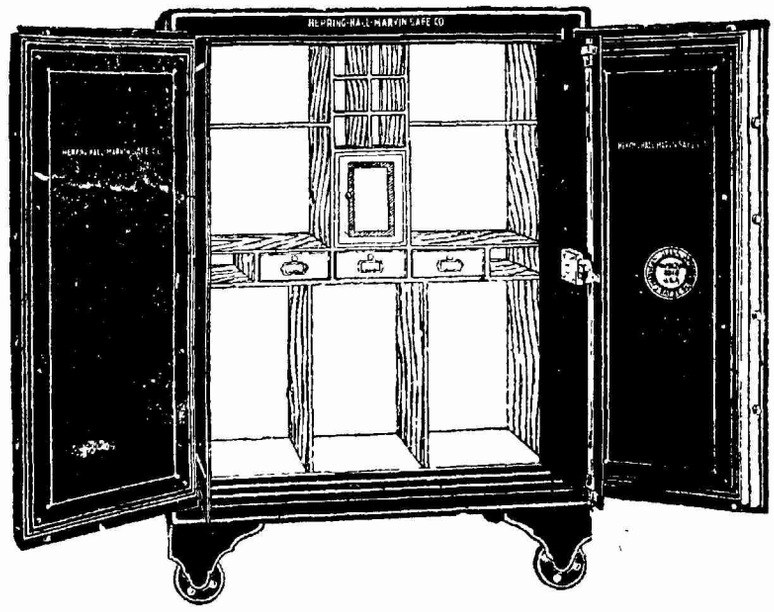
Mr. Tsurumi's lectures are upon "Present Day Japan: Its Social and Political Problems and Tendencies." He has given what seems to me undue prominence to the influence of the United States in the development of present day Japanese foreign policy and my guess is that he is leading up to a statement of the attitude of liberal Japanese toward the recent American exclusion act in such terms as will make it appear to be a powerful discouragement of liberalism in Japan. In his first lecture he repeated the phrase "grave consequences" in his brief reference to this act and my guess in that he will return to the subject in his closing lectures, which have not yet been given, and endeavor to show that the grave consequences he has in mind are the consequences to the popularity of the liberal point of view in Japan. It is not fair to do too much guessing, however, and I shall return to his lectures in a later communication.

Among the open conferences there has been one which has dealt with matters that are of first importance in arriving at an understanding of Chinese affairs. This conference consists of a series of meetings lead by Dr. W. S. Culbertson, vice-chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, upon "International Finance in the Commercial Policy of Nations." This conference has dealt with the unavoidable problems of European reconstruction but it has given some attention also to the relations between developed and undeveloped countries and to the effects of loans and investments upon the economic and political relations between nations of these two sorts. Such men as Dwight W. Morrow of J. P. Morgan and Company, Albert Strauss of the Federal Reserve Board, and J. J. Fahey of the International Chamber of Commerce have spoken at this conference. Its sessions are not yet over and I shall deal with it later. One of its meetings was given over to the discussion of Far Eastern problems and on this occasion Mr. J. V. A. MacMurray of the State Department of the United States spoke on the subject of foreign capital in the industrial development of China. Mr. MacMurray dealt chiefly with railway development and with the present position of the "new" consortium. "If and when", he said "the Chinese are ready to deal with this international association, it will be in a position to make available for them the requisite funds under conditions far less dangerous or subversive to Chinese sovereignty than those under which Chinese railways have generally been constructed in the past. In the meantime, the Consortium, by the mere fact of its existing in consequence of an agreement for international financial cooperation, has been of real, though negative, service to the interests of China and of the foreign nations in arresting the tendency of railway contracts to establish rights in the nature of a protectorate."

Chinese Representation

Mr. MacMurray is the leader of the discussion of the "Problems of Foreign Relationship with China" which has been the subject of one of the "round table" groups. This group has brought together a considerable number of men who are known in the Far East and who have played some part in the determination of American policy in China. Since this group is in the midst of things I must leave the subject, with the others to which I have referred above, for consideration when the Institute has come to the end of its present session.

It is my hope that I have succeeded in giving some information as to the things that Americans have in mind when they consider the foreign relations of their country and that I have in some degree indicated the interest and importance of the Institute of Politics. It is unfortunate that the Institute has not succeeded—I am informed that the attempt has been made—in securing the right sort of Chinese to speak for his country here in Williamstown. I may well end with a question: If the readers of the *Review* were asked to nominate such a Chinese, whom would they suggest?



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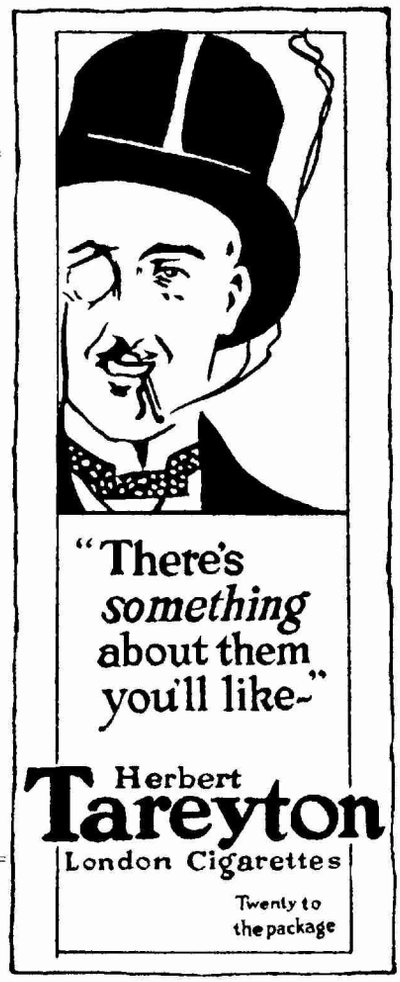

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Men and Events

Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich Barton of Shanghai were at the Hotel Astor, New York, during August.

J. Hageman of the Belting and Leather Products Association expects to return to Shanghai the early part of November after a six months' business trip to America.

The National Committee, Y.M.C.A., and other organizations were hosts at a luncheon given in honor of Mr. Pierre Henry of the International Labor Office, Geneva, on Tuesday, September 30, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Great Eastern Hotel.

The last sailing of the Admiral Oriental liner, *s. s. President McKinley*, from Seattle for Shanghai, found the boat manned with Americans, replacing the eighteen Filipinos who were employed in the deck and engineers' department.

E. E. Bolton, manager in Chungking for the W. H. Bolton Bristle Company, is enroute to Shanghai on business. The Bolton Company are the purchasing agents in China for the white Chungking bristles used by the Prophylactic Tooth Brush Company.

An informative and well illustrated article has been reprinted in pamphlet form on "The Useful Life of American Locomotives," from "Engineering," by Lawford H. Fry. This article gives some valuable data on railroads, various types of locomotives, their weight, durability, etc.

F. I. Raven of the American Oriental Bank, Asia Realty Company and Raven Trust Company is expected to return to Shanghai next week from America after a six months' business and pleasure trip. Mrs. Raven will remain in Europe where they have placed the children in school for the winter.

Dr. C D. Tenney, former Secretary in Charge of Chinese Affairs and Charge d'Affaires at the American Legation in Peking who has been visiting his son Ray Tenney, American Consul at Tsinanfu, for some time, is departing with Mrs. Tenney for their home at 1001 Cowper Street, Palo Alto, Cal.

Christopher M. Gordon, former port commissioner of Los Angeles, California, has arrived in Shanghai to make a personal survey of this city for the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Gordon's chief purpose is in further trade and business relations between the Orient, particularly Shanghai and Los Angeles. His itinerary in the Orient includes principal points in Korea, Japan, and North and South China.

According to news received from Miss Luella Delamarter, former secretary of the American Red Cross, Shanghai, she is now visiting friends in Waldoboro, Maine, and plans to spend the month of September in northern Wisconsin, after which she will return to New York. Miss Delamarter returned home via Suez last spring to recuperate her health and reports she is now ready to resume work again. Her forwarding address in America is c/o Colby Dill, 82 Green Street, Woodbridge, New Jersey.

A record cross-continent trip reported by officials of the Great Northern Railway was contained in a news despatch in a New York paper of recent date. Ten cars of silk which arrived at Seattle aboard the Admiral Oriental liner *President McKinley* was transported across the continent on the Great Northern Railway in seventy-three hours and fourteen minutes, which according to officials lowered the best previous record for such a run. The Great Northern handled the shipment from Seattle to St. Paul in thirty-nine hours and twenty-eight minutes and the Burlington took the shipment from St. Paul to Chicago in nine hours and twenty-minutes, the entire trip from Seattle to New York taking seventy-three hours.

The Parent Teacher's Association of the Shanghai American School held its first meeting of the year in the Assembly room of the school, on September 24, at 5:15 p.m. Dr. E. W. Wallace, the president, presided and in his word of welcome said the main purpose of the organization was to bring the parents and teachers in closer contact in the hopes of working out and adjusting school problems. It was hoped all parents would take a lively interest in this association and co-operate with the teachers. The meetings will be held the fourth Wednesday of each month and the yearly dues will be M.$1.00 a member. The committees for the year 1924-25 include the following: Students Activities:—Dr. J. H. Gray, chairman; Mrs. G. G. Stroebe; V. Dyson; Miss B. L. Austin; Curriculum:—L. K. Hall, chairman; S. R. Sheldon; Mrs. W. G. Hiltner; Dr. D. Willard Lyon; Mrs. M. S. Roberts; Discipline:—J. M. Hykes, chairman; Mrs. J. M. Yard, H. A. Wilbur; Mrs. H. H. Morris; House and Grounds:—Eric Moller, chairman; Mrs. A. H. Swan; Mrs. N. T. Saunders; J. M. Howes. Mr. C. L. Boynton, acting principal of the school, gave a talk on The Principal Uses of Testing by Intelligence and Achievment Tests."

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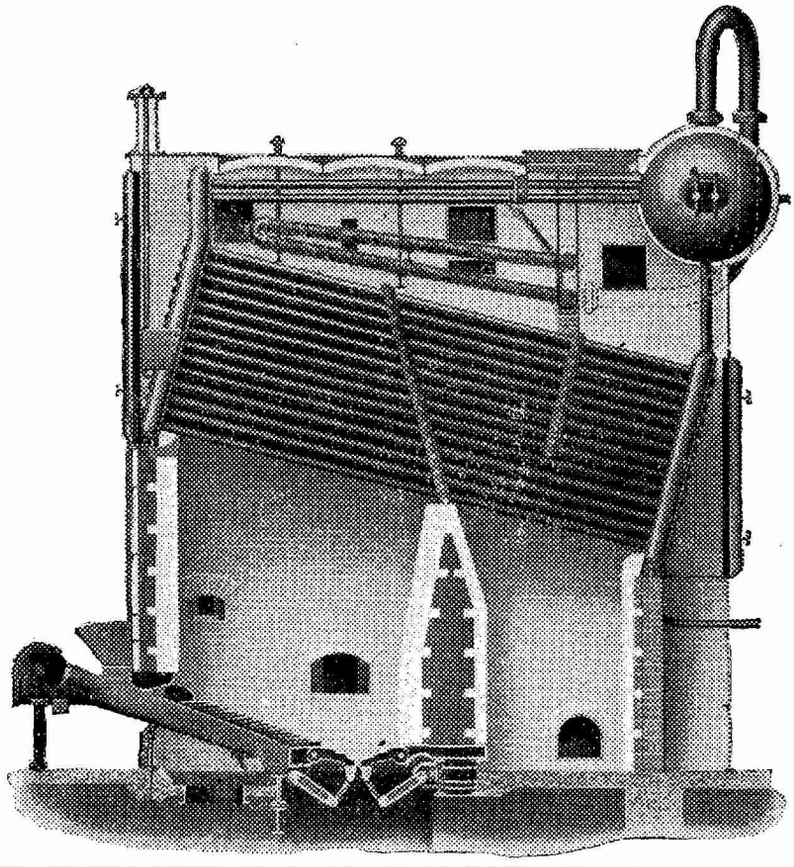

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News from North China

Regarding the air raids conducted by the Fengtien troops at Shanghaikuan and Chinwangtao that destroyed quite a number of private buildings and innocent people, the Diplomatic Body in Peking has taken up the matter with the Peking and Mukden authorities. The Peking diplomats recently held a meeting and later addressed a memorandum to both the Waichiao Pu in Peking and General Chang Tso-lin pointing out that bombing from the air on towns and villages "have no possible military value but only cause untold misery and suffering to numbers of inoffensive non-combatants." It also states that the Diplomatic Corps would be obliged to hold the authorities who ordered the attacks strictly responsible for any loss of life and property of foreigners.

On account of incessant troop movements along the Peking-Mukden Railway, about more than twenty troop specials passing through Tientsin every day, the time schedule on that line has been overset and, according to prediction, will remain disrupted for another month or two. Ordinary freight cars have been withdrawn from service and express passenger trains are usually late at least three or four hours. The Peking-Tientsin section of the Blue Express was suspended on September 25.

The newspapers in Tientsin seem to be the main business here most seriously affected by the Chihli-Fengtien war. As a matter of fact, all Tientsin newspapers, both English and Chinese, depend upon news agencies of Peking for supply of political news and train disruption is causing delay. In ordinary times, express letters carrying political news in the capital reach Tientsin, but now newspaper editors are uncertain of news.

The personnel of the Sino-American Committee for the administration of the Returned Boxer Indemnity as promulgated by a Presidential Mandate issued on September 17 is now meeting much opposition from the staff of the Peking Government University. Many leading members of the Peking Government University staff are dissatisfied over the appointment of diplomatic officials on the committee while not a few are favoring including Mr. Tsai Yuan-pei, Chancillor of the university in the personnel.

The aerial passenger service between Peking and Tientsin has recently been resumed after a long interval since airplanes ceased to ply between Peking, Tientsin and Peitaiho during the summer. According to the official announcement, this service is going to remain a regular passenger service between the capital and Tientsin. The machine will leave Peking at the Nanyuan aerodrome every Thursday and Friday morning and leave Tientsin station on the return trip the same afternoon. The trip costs $20 to $25 a round trip.

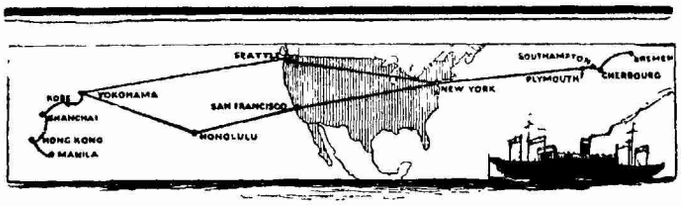
Mr. Karakhan, the Soviet Ambassador in Peking, and his entire staff, have moved into the Russian Legation in the legation quarters. After the removal, the so-called Anti-Imperialistic Alliance in Peking addressed a note to the Soviet Ambassador questioning him as to the condition imposed upon him for the transfer of the old legation and what attitude he would take later on toward the other representatives of "Imperialistic Powers," and whether he would change his plans regarding the relationship between China and the Soviet Republics.

September 25, being the 2475th birthday of the Great Sage of China, it was universally observed in Peking and Tientsin by all schools and government institutions. Chinese banks also closed for one day in honor of Confucius, the great philosopher. In Tientsin, the gentry gathered together in a public lecture hall and celebrated that day with offerings according to the customary style.

The Anti-Opium Day which falls on September 28, which will be observed through the nation, will be observed in Tientsin. Tientsin has begun preparations for that day at a meeting which was attended by more than two hundred public organizations, held at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. building when various resolutions were passed. Unfortunately on account of the provisional martial law which is now in force here, the original plan for a gigantic demonstration and parade can not be carried out. However, all the churches and public lecture halls will take up the issue for the theme of their sermons and addresses.

Dr. H. V. Fuller, professor of chemistry of the Peiyang University and vice-president of the *North China Star*, (Tientsin), has returned from prolonged travel in Europe. He was away for more than six months and has at present resumed his work in Tientsin.

Tientsin, September 27, 1924. P. Y. C.



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News from Central China

The newly completed International Recreation Club of Hankow will hold races on October 10-12, when ponies of the new Club and also from the Hankow Race Club will take part. The International Club was formed about a year ago by prominent Chinese and foreign merchants.

The Hankow Diplomatic Society has appealed to the headquarters in Peking of the anti-Imperialistic Movement that steps should be taken to urge Japan to cancel the Twenty-One Demands.

J. A. Greenfield, Postal Commissioner for Eastern Szechuen, has been transferred to Mukden, to which post they will proceed shortly.

Admiral Tang Hsiang-ming, reconstruction director of Hankow, has left for Peking upon receiving a telegram from President Tsao Kun. Admiral Tang is probably called for consultation by the President on the organization of Navy against the rebel armies.

Fifteen more American destroyers are expected in Hankow on September 28. Committees in charge of reception are:-P. S. Heintzleman, Consul-General, honorary chairman; H. H. Braun, chairman; I. G. Piddick, athletics; J. S. Shafer, social; R. A. Frost, business secretary and religious observances; Dr. E. L. Hall, sightseeing and entertainment; Mr. Poe, on deck at land station.

General Chang Fu-lai, Tuchun of Honan, is reported to have removed his headquarters temporarily from Kaifengfu to Chengchow, where he will be in a better position for holding the military control of the Peking-Hankow Railway.

B. Yen, Scoutmaster of Boone University, Wuchang, is organizing a Wuhan Boy Scout Union. A meeting was held in Boone University last Saturday when representatives of the various units in Wuchang and Hankow were present.

The Hupeh Provincial Assembly has passed a resolution favoring strict neutrality in the present fighting. Recommen-dations have been made to Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan, who is urged to devote the provincial resources for the rehabilitation of Hupeh province.

The cotton and bristle merchants of Hankow have repeatedly protested against the establishment of the Cargo Examination Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce. The merchants complain that the movements of their cargo are greatly hampered by such ineffectual efforts. They claim that such a step is of no use as a measure of improving the quality of export produce, suggesting better success might be obtained by similar steps at the sources of production.

To protect the Hanyang Arsenal and the city, a special Police Bureau will soon be established in Hanyang, where is also located the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works, and numerous other industrial plants. The Ministry of the Interior in Peking has passed a resolution favoring its establishment.

In spite of the depression of the cotton yarn market in China, the Yu Foong Cotton Mill of Chengchow, Honan, is reported to have netted a profit of $130,000 at the closing of their books at the end or April. The Chengchow mill is owned by H. Y. Moh.

General Wu King-piao, Defence Commissioner of Kiukiang, and his wife, in cooperation with his staff and foreign volunteers, have organized several Red Cross units for services in Chekiang province. At the beginning of the war he has despatched troops to aid the Kiangsu forces in Chekiang.

General Yang Shen, Tuli of Szechuen, has recommended Lu Chin-shan, Commander of Hupeh troops, to the post of Defence Commissioner of Eastern Szechuen, with his headquarters located at Wanhsien.

The trade of Ichang on the Upper Yangtze suffered a blow in the past year. According to F. W. Lyons, Customs Commissioner of Ichang, it recorded a decrease of about a million taels in 1923 compared with 1922, the figures for 1923 being Tls. 7,837,160.

The Chiu Hsing Spinning and Weaving Mill of Kiukiang is expected to commence work in the middle of October. The Chiu Hsin plant has been newly installed, and its premises are situated in a big compound of over 200 mow.

Owing to the increase in prices of all materials the ricksha companies in Wuchang have recently decided to increase the daily hire, which causes a threat to strike. The coolies in the meantime have petitioned the Tuchun asking for assistance.

The Hankow Tsaitien Motor Bus Service has decided to postpone its services through Hankow, due to the recent strike of ricksha coolies. The settlement was that the bus service could operate on a new suburban road. Several motor cars were damaged by the rioting coolies.

Hankow, September 26, 1924.

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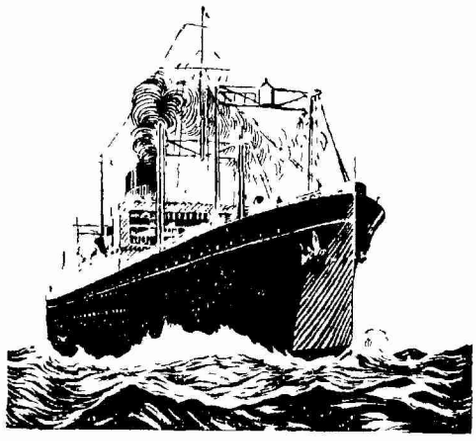

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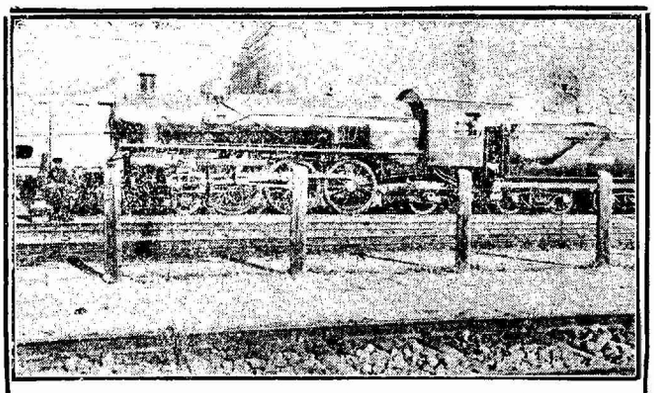
30-169



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News from South China

Major Pedro Zanni, the Argentine flier, in his world flight, arrived at Hongkong from Hanoi, on the afternoon of September 22, on his way to Peking, through Foochow and Shanghai. Up to the morning of the 24th, he was still in Hongkong, as he had then still failed to receive instructions from the Argentine Consul in Shanghai that he would be safe to fly to North China, his proposed next call. Major Zanni is accompanied by Felipe Beltrame, his mechanic.

All Chinese churches in Hongkong and Canton are planning to observe September 28 as the "Anti-Opium Sunday" in an effort to arouse public opinion against the opium evil.

The inauguration ceremony of the Hongkong Federation of Labor, an association of all Chinese labor unions in this port, took place September 21, when Governor Liao Chunghoi of Canton, head of the Labor Division of the Kuomintang Party, also sent messages of greeting, in addition to delegates from many other towns and cities in South China being present.

A new law has been promulgated at Wuchow, Kwangsi, penalizing shipping firms if their ships are found to carry arms and opium. The object of the new measure is to check the arms traffic on the West River, which has indirectly caused much bloodshed in the interior.

The proposed racecourse in Macao may not commence work as early as first expected, because of objections by property owners over the land on which the course will be situated. The site is inside the town instead of on the outskirts, and the government is offering but three dollars per meter, while the property owners are requesting more.

The Cantonese were greatly surprised at a press report the other day, when it was learned that, after all the sales of public temples, government lands and buildings, and the confiscation of thousands of homes under the slightest pretext without any consideration to the heart-rending cries of those who have been deprived of their property contrary to reason, that only some $8,664,000 has actually been remitted by the Mayor of Canton, Mr. Sun Fo, son of Dr. Sun, to the military authorities for the last 17 months, from April, 1923, to September, 1924. It has been alleged that the amount actually turned over to the militarists does not represent more than 6 1/2 percent of the amount the people have been forced to pay for the redemption of their homes or places of worship.

No little complaint is being heard in Canton regarding the unreasonable interference of the Kuomintang Bolshevists with the fire-wood trade. During the recent sale of public and private cemeteries by Dr. Sun Yat-sen in order to raise funds for his war chest, it is reported thousands of graves have been destroyed and the boards from old coffins have accumulated to hundreds of tons. Some Reds outside the East Gate of Canton City are exacting some 40 to 65 cents war tax for every picul of coffin boards sold as fire-wood. Otherwise, these boards will be able to lower the present price of fire-wood, which is $2 a picul. The coffin boards are but by-products to those real estate companies dealing in disposing of cemeteries for the Kuomintang government in Canton.

One of the most unnecessary and undemocratic of the many abuses wrought on the women of Canton by Bolshevists in Canton these days is the constant arrest and fining of young women trying to make an honest living by acting as waitresses in teahouses and restaurants.

Up to September 23, Dr. Sun Yat-sen has still failed to keep his word for the release of the consignment of arms and ammunitions for the import of which the Canton Merchants Volunteers Corps have obtained legal permits, which he unlawfully seized, on August 11, upon arrival of the Norwegian *s. s. Hav* in Canton. Aside from the arms in question, Dr. Sun has also enriched himself from the general cargo seized together with the arms.

The Northern Expedition of Dr. Sun Yat-sen has reached Shiukwan, some 140 miles north of Canton. So far no new movement of his 2,300 Reds, the only force willingly with him, has been reported.

Sir Allan Everett, the new Admiral of the British China Station in Hongkong, is expected there shortly, His staff will be Commander Norman Roy, private secretary; Captain W. J. C. Lake, Chief of Staff; Lieutenant Dangerfield, Flag Lieutenant; Commander Spooner, in command of H. M. S. *Petersfield.*

An Anti-Opium Society has been formed in Canton under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Among those lending support to the society are leading educationists of the city.

H. W.

Canton, September 23, 1924.

Petition of Anti-Opium Association

The following is the petition of the National Anti-Opium Association of China to the conference called under the auspices of the Leage of National for the control of Narcotics, and drawn up by M. T. Chou: 1. Whereas the welfare of the whole human race is threatened by the rapid increase in the use of opium and allied narcotic drugs for other than scientific or medicinal purposes, 2. Whereas in China there is a manifest recrudescence of this evil in recent years, due to the prevalence of civil strikes entailing the regrettable neglect of the law for the suppression of opium and in part to the increased importation of narcotics from other lands, 3. Whereas Chinese emigrants and traders living in the Straits Settlement, East Indies and other territories under the jurisdiction of other powers have to a considerable extent been victims of opium ard allied narcotics, 4. Whereas we believe cooperation by all nations in controlling production, manufacture and sale of opium and its allied narcotics is the most effective way to deal with this menace,

We, who as a people have been the direct sufferers because of this evil, while affirming our determination, as representing the will of the Chinese nation, to eradicate the production and consumption of opium in China in the immediate future and committing ourselves to overcome all obstructions to this end, hereby respectfully petition your conference to secure an agreement among all nations to limit the production of opium and its derivatives and of cocaine strictly to the amount required by scientfic and medicinal purposes, thereby greatly helping not only the Chinese but also the people of other lands in their struggle to overthrow this evil, and so using the unique opportunity to fulfil the mission entrusted to you to render a service to the whole human family.

Digest of Trade Mark Registration, July and August

The following is a list of trade marks registered or approved on six months' probation during July and August:

Nationality of Applicant or Firm	No. of Trade Marks Registered	No. of Trade Marks Approved
July		
Chinese	66	56
American	6	31
British	11	20
German	36	18
Japanese	11	122
Russian	—	2
August		
Chinese	33	24
American	5	10
Japanese	129	74
British	42	28
German	34	42
Total	243	178

From the Chinese Economic Bulletin.

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Fengtien Opens Attack on Chihli Forces

The engagement between the Fengtien troops under Marshal Chang Tso-lin and the Peking government forces under Marshal Wu Pei-fu, which has been preparing and imminent for several days, was reported by *Reuters* to have commenced on October 1. The brief report did not state the scene of conflict, but undoubtedly it was in the vicinity of Shanhaikwan, the key position for an invasion of either Chihli from the North or Manchuria from the south. Since the middle of September when war was declared between Chihli and Fengtien, both sides have been massing their best troops on their respective borders near Shanhaikwan; and Fengtien airplanes have made almost daily bombing raids on the city, though without inflicting any damage of importance.

In the war zone around Shanghai, the Chekiang forces may be said to have made slight gains during the week past, having launched the severest attack of the fighting to date and succeeded in straightening out their defensive lines around Shanghai. On the other hand, outnumbered by Kiangsu to the west by about four to one and threatened at Sungkiang to the south of Shanghai by Chihli forces from Fukien province under General Sun Chuan-fang, the Chekiang position is generally regarded as desperate. There is little prospect of Chekiang forces under General Lu's courageous and brilliant command defeating Kiangsu, the question being altogether whether the combined forces of Kiangsu and Fukien can decisively defeat Chekiang. After a month of fighting, it seems likely that Chekiang will be able to continue until fighting between Chihli and Fengtien in the North gives some indication as to the relative strength and effectiveness of the forces there and the final outcome, which, after all, must be the decisive factor in terminating the war for the possession of the area around Shanghai.

The alignment of South China with the Fengtien and Chekiang issue to the north has been completely nullified by the failure of Sun Yat-sen to reach an agreement with General Chen Chiung-ming. While Sun was at Shaokuan endeavoring to organize a northern expedition, Chen began an advance on the city of Canton, forcing Sun to abandon any attempt to send forces to aid Lu at Shanghai and to hasten back to save his position, if possible, at Canton.

Such in general is the situation of China's civil war after a month of fighting. The whole issue, whether General Wu Pei-fu can preserve the Peking government and bring Chekiang province and Manchuria into subjection, rests entirely on the fighting in the North; and the first major engagement is reported to have begun there as this issue goes to press. Chinese are of the opinion that the war will last two months more, that is until the end of November. Their belief that it will end at that time is undoubtedly largely based on the supposition that the cold weather will put a stop to hostilities. However, the forces on both sides have deported themselves so differently during the present war from any other wars in China, that it is rather to be expected that cold weather will not prove sufficient to chill their fighting spirit.

Fengtien Forces Invade Chihli

North of the Great Wall, the troops sent over the Manchurian border into Chihli province with Chaoyang as a first objective and Jehol as secondary objective have met with minor success, not having as yet met serious opposition. Shanhaikwan must remain the decisive point in the situation, because an invasion in either direction from that city will constitute a flanking movement on the opposing force which will very seriously threaten any advance either side might attempt along the Chihli-Manchurian border northward. Shanhaikwan is in Chihli province, and is strongly guarded by Chihli's best fighters. Its capture by Chang Tso-lin is certain to prove a difficult and costly operation, so that the battle developing there will probably be the deadliest ever fought in China, and the outcome will by watched all over China with the keenest interest as it will probably be the decisive battle of the whole civil war in China though not necessarily the final battle of the present war.

Chekiang Drive Opened

After a considerable lull in fighting between the Kiangsu and Chekiang forces around Shanghai, during which Chekiang made announcement of and extensive preparation for a drive against Kiangsu, fighting broke out the latter part

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of last week along the whole front from Liuho to Lake Taiho. The engagement was the most deadly of the fighting throughout the entire month, and the casualties of the entire war were almost doubled during the four days that it lasted. Chekiang succeeded in recovering ground that it had lost, pushing back Kiangsu salients between Huangtu and Liuho which seriously threatened the entire Chekiang defensive line. On October 1, fighting abated but announcement was made from Chekiang that the offensive would be immediately resumed. Kiangsu troops have strongly entrenched themselves within a short distance of the Chekiang line, and it is not generally believed that Chekiang possesses sufficient men to force Kiangsu back beyond the river at Henli and threaten the Kiangsu base at Quinsan. In all likelihood, desultory fighting will continue with the Kiangsu-Chekiang line much as it is at present and has been since the opening of hostilities, pending a decisive engagement in North China which is certain to have a tremendous moral effect on the forces lined up against each other around Shanghai.

Chekiang Province in Turmoil

During the past few days, General Sun Chuan-fang has brought his troops from the south of Chekiang province up to Hangchow, and 3,000 are reported to have arrived at Sungkiang ready to attack General Lu from that quarter. General Sun, it will be remembered, but recently gained ascendency for Peking in Fukien province, driving out the anti-Peking troops (25,000 of them) under General Chwang Tse-ping, who have constituted the first line fighters of Chekiang against Kiangsu. Chekiang province is a house divided against itself. General Lu was driven out of Chekiang largely because the people were led to believe that his presence there would result in fighting within the province. In reality, it was probably a plot of General Pan Kuo-nan to supersede General Lu in Chekiang and align himself with the Peking government. Since Lu left, the Fukien soldiers proceeding north through Chekiang have done considerable looting through the country and Hangchow itself has witnessed minor collisions between the Fukien troops and the police. The major portion of Sun's troops will not be taken to Hangchow at all, but will go through to Sungkiang. Ningpo is in quite open rebellion to the present powers in Chekiang, though unable to present more than passive resistance. Sungkiang is in an uproar, with the prospect of being the center of fighting between Lu's and Sun's forces. Lu is conscripting every coolie for the ranks and for labor, such residents as are able to flee to Shanghai doing so; and the city in general is in a sorry plight.

How effective Sun's attack on Lu at Sungkiang is to prove is problematical. As present only 3,000 of Sun's men oppose the 5,000 men Lu is able to dispose at that point. It is believed that Sun will be able to place 20,000 men in action against Lu, which number it would seem must ultimately triumph; still, Lu has been outnumbered just as badly on the Kiangsu front and has been able to withstand attacks for a month without giving way, and there is no reason his men should not do as well against Sun in the vicinity of Sungkiang.

War Levies

The first resources of the warlords of China having been expended, calls for funds have been made generally by Lu, Chi of Kiangsu, and Wu Pei-fu to the North. General Lu has ordered a $2,000,000 loan from the area within his control on the basis of rent taxes. Bonds are to be issued which will be redeemable in ten drawings extending over five years, and these bonds may be presented in lieu of taxes. All of the important towns of Kiangsu province within General Chi's control have been subjected to heavy levies, according to report. In Tientsin, the call has been made for a loan of $10,000,000. The people have little to do but comply, though loans are made with full knowledge that the failure of the side demanding the loan means a total loss of the funds advanced.

Business is naturally paralyzed; and while crops are being gathered in areas where fighting is not actually going on, still the number of laborers conscripted for war duty and the cessation of transportation to permit marketing crops can not but cause serious losses to China's millions of farmers, and consumers are forced to pay outrageous prices for the bare necessities of life.

Foreign Powers Keep Neutral

The foreign powers continue their policy of strict neutrality, merely protecting the foreign concessions and warning the contending generals against damage to foreign lives and property. The most serious menace to foreigners

(*Continued on page 170*)

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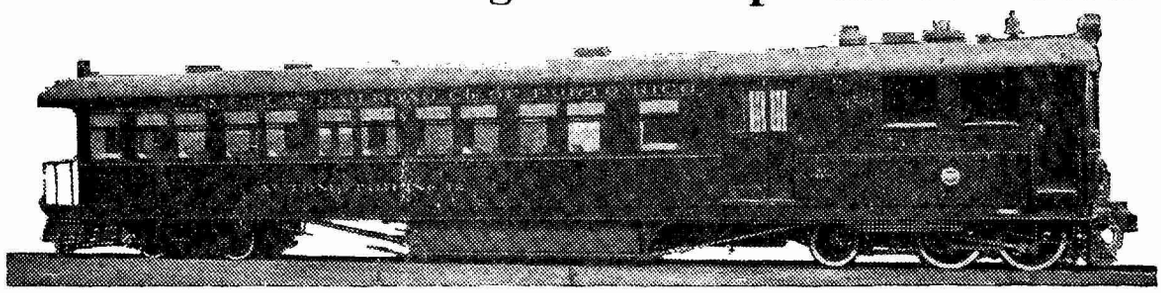

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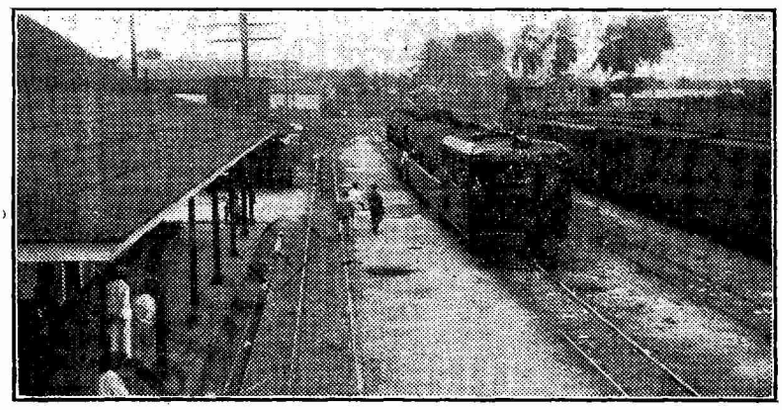

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LOCOMOTIVES

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Who's Who in China

Mr. Shen Jui-lin

沈瑞麟字硯香

Mr. Shen Jui-lin was born at Wu-Hsing Hsien, Kiangsu province, in 1875. He is son of the late Shen Ping-cheng, Viceroy of Liang-Kiang. Mr. Shen became a provincial graduate in 1890. Mr. Shen began his official career as senior Secretary of the Board of War. Subsequently he was awarded the rank of Taotai. The first position Mr. Shen held in the Diplomatic Service was Attache to the Chinese Minister to Belgium. Later he became a Commercial Attache. Still later he was promoted to be the Third Councillor. The next country Mr. Shen was sent by the Ching goverment was Germany where he became Second Councillor of the Chinese Legation and also for a time Charge d'Affaires. In the winter of 1909-10 Mr. Shen was called back from Germany and appointed a Councillor at large of the Board of Foreign Affairs. Shortly afterwards, he was appointed Deputy of the Board to deal with the National Advisory Council. In August 1910 Mr. Shen was appointed Chinese Minister to Austria. In December 1913 he was reappointed by the Peking government Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Austria. Mr. Shen left Vienna in 1917 after China had declared war on Austria-Hungary. In January 1919 he was awarded the Second Class Wenhu and in January 1920 the Second Class Tashou Paokuang Chiaho.

In September 1920 a special Commission was organized by the Peking government to study the Versailles Treaty. Mr. Shen was appointed its vice-president. In January 1922 Mr. Shen was appointed Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, holding concurrently the post of Chief-in-Charge of the Bureau for the Preparation of Participating in the Washington Conference. In March 1922 Mr. Shen was awarded the First Class Tashou Chiaho Decoration. In July 1922 he was ordered to act for the Minister of Foreign Affairs. In October 1922 he received the First Class Wen Hu Decoration. In October 1922 he received two concurrent posts, namely president of the Diplomatic and Consular Service Commission and assistant Chief of the Bureau for the Preparation of the Special Customs Tariff Revision Conference. In March 1923 Mr. Shen was delegated by the Ministry to be Member of the Commission for the Study of Mongolian Affairs, and in May to the Commission for the Re-organization of China's Domestic and Foreign Loans. Mr. Shen has been the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs since January 1922.

Mr. Tsai Chinpin Tsen

蔡正字競平

Mr. Tsen Chinpin Tsai was born in Nan-An, Kiangsi province, on February 9, 1892. He studied at the Yu-Chang Methodist Preparatory School, Nanchang, where he was awarded a scholarship as the best pupil for the year 1906-1907. From 1907-1910 he attended Nanking University and the following year was graduated from the Fuh T'an Middle School. Mr. Tsai then spent a year touring Japan, returning in 1912 to study at Tsing Hua College, from which he was graduated in 1915, after taking a leading part in student activities such as oratorical contests, debates, and editing the Tsing Hua weekly paper, the *Tsinghuapper*. During 1915-1916 Mr. Tsai taught English and mathematics at Tsing Hua, marrying Miss Kuo-Yin Eveline Chang, a returned student from Japan and a graduate of Rulison High School, Kiukiang province.

Mr. Tsai went to America in 1916 on a Tsing Hua scholarship, studying at Pomona College, Claremont, California, where he was member of the Areopagus literary and debating society and winner of the second prize in the Freshman oratorical contest. In 1917 he entered Princeton University, where he was a member of the Clio literary and debating society. During 1917-1918, he studied economics at College, from which he received an A. B. degree. The following year he studied economics and business in Columbia University, receiving an M. A. degree. Before returning to China in 1920, Mr. Tsai was editor-in-chief of the *Chinese Students' Quarterly* of the Chinese Students' Alliance, and treasurer and president of the Tsing Hua Alumni Association in America. He worked in the export department of the Wah Chang Trading Corporation, New York City, during his last year in America.

Returning to China, Mr. Tsai became dean of the Business School and professor of business science, Fuh Tan University, Shanghai, where he remained for two years. He was lecturer on business principles at the Shanghai Commercial College of National Southeastern University in 1921-1922, and also lecturer on banking and exchange in the Commercial Department of the Chi Nan Institute, Shanghai, and instructor of business English at the Kiangsu First Provincial Commercial School, Shanghai. In 1922, he went to Tsing Hua College, Peking, as teacher of economics and business, and has been Alumni Secretary since 1923.

Mr. Wu Tse-sheng
烏澤聲字謫生

Mr. Wu Tse-sheng was born at Kirin in 1884. He graduated from the Waseda University, Japan. In 1913 Mr. Wu was elected Member of the Lower House of the First Parliament which was convoked in April 1913 and dissolved in January 1914. He was representing Mongolia. After the dissolution of the Parliament Mr. Wu devoted himself to journalistic enterprise, being president of the *Ta Tung Pao*, the *Kuo Hua Pao* and the *Mei Jih Hsing Wen* all of which were in Peking. From August 1916 when the First Parliament was reconvoked to June 1917 when it was again dissolved, Mr. Wu was serving as a Member of the Lower House. In September 1917 the Peking government created a Provisional Senate. Mr. Wu was elected a Senator. The mission of this assembly was to revise the Parliamental Election law. It was based upon the revised law that the New Parliament or the Anfu Parliament was later convoked.

The Provisional Senate was in session from November 1917 to January 1918. While serving as a Senator, Mr. Wu was also the president of the *Hsing Ming Pao* in Peking. In March 1918 he made a tour of Japan with a group of journalists from Peking.

Mr. Wu was a Member of the Lower House of the new Parliament which was convoked in August 1918 and closed in August 1920. It was this Parliament which elected Hsu Shih-ch'ang President of China in September 1918.

Since the reconvocation of the First Parliament in August 1922, Mr. Wu has been serving as a Member of the Lower House. At different times he also held the following Posts: Councillor at Large and Secretary to the Minister of the Interior and also to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

The Chinese government conferred the Second Class Paokuang Chiaho on Mr. Wu in January 1920; the Fourth Class Wenhu in December 1921; the Second Class Tashou Paokuang Chiaho in February 1922; the First Class Tashou Chiaho in January 1923; and the Second Class Wenhu in March 1923.

General Wang Ju-ch'in
王汝勤

General Wang Ju-ch'in was born at Mi-yun Hsien, Chihli province, in 1879. He received his military education first in a military academy in North China. In 1904 he was sent to Japan among the third group of Chinese military students to study in the Japanese Army Cadets' Academy. The course he took was artillery. Upon his graduation from the Cadets' Academy. General Wang returned to China and joined the Peiyang Army first as an instructor and later as a staff officer. In November 1912 General Wang was made a Major-General and a month later he was promoted to be a Lieutenant-General. Then he was Chief Staff Officer to the Military Governor of Honan. In 1914 General Wang was appointed Commander of the 15th Brigade of the 8th Division of the National Army. He was subsequently awarded the Second Class Wen-hu Decoration. In 1919 General Wang was promoted Commander-in Chief of the 8th Division which position he is still holding. In June 1921 General Wang received the Second Class Paokuang Chiaho. In November 1921 he was made a Chiangchun with "Ch'in-Wei" as special title. In February 1922 General Wang was appointed Garrison Commissioner of Chin Chow, Hupei Province. In August 1922 he was awarded the First Class Wenhu Decoration. In July 1923 General Wang was appointed Commander-in Chief of the Garrison of the Upper Yangtze which position he is still holding.

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Everywhere East

(*Continued from page 168*)

has been the air raids which Chang Tso-lin has directed against the towns between Peking and Shanhaikwan in Chihli province. Bombs have been dropped almost daily, but they have been dropped with little accuracy and have caused no strategical damage though endangering non-combatants. Both Peking and Mukden have issued statements that foreigners are to be protected and urging the foreign powers to preserve the strictest neutrality; and there seems to be little doubt but that foreigners will keep out of the war and suffer only indirectly through inconvenience and loss of business from the fighting.

Japan, which was first in proclaiming the necessity for neutrality, now that its business is beginning to feel the reverses occasioned by the turmoil has begun to give some evidences of wishing to change its policy of non-intervention. However, with the United States and England definitely on record to keep neutral, Japan finds itself in no position to act or even suggest action to bring the war to an end. The Soviet loudly proclaims the triumph of democracy in China as a result of the war, but in the meantime has taken the precaution of being on the winning side in either eventuality by concluding a treaty with Chang Tso-lin on September 22, in addition to the agreement reached with Peking at the end of May

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

September 23. Germany resolves to claim admission to the League of Nations on the footing of a big Power.——Soviet government engages in ambitious naval scheme.——Arthur Henderson's declaration dispels misgivings as to the use of the British fleet to enforce the League of Nation's penal measures.——Prince of Wales arrives at Ottawa receiving hearty welcome.——Zaghul Pasha, Egyptian Premier, arrives in London to confer with Ramsay MacDonald on the Anglo-Egyptian problem.

September 24. Two Republican States on the borders of Turkestan are proposed by Soviet government.——Previous to departure from England Sir Robert Hotung of China receives address and presentation from Hongkong section at Wembley Exhibition.——Assassination of King Boris of Bulgaria is now reported untrue, according to London report.——French budget shows improvement with regard to national finance.——Reports of mutiny of Dutch troops in Holland are exaggerated.——With regard to Germany's entry into the League of Nations her conditions are being drawn up in memorandum.——The Spanish army in Morocco advances to relief of Shestruan where garrison of 3,000 troops is invested, after being reinforced

September 25. The negotiations between British and German officials has broken off but is not considered final.——A suit is entered in U. S. Federal Court testing constitutionality of the Anglo-American Liquor Treaty.——The Georgian Legation in Paris reports repulse of attacks by Soviet troops.——Col. Theodore Roosevelt of New York is selected as candidate for Governor of New York.——Winston Churchill in speech in London advocating a Conservative-Liberal combination against Socialism attracts much attention.

September 26. U. S. Secretary Hughes is bitterly attacked in an address to journalists by M. Chicherin, according to Moscow report. Ramsay MacDonald in lengthy speech at Derby, England, defends the British government's policy relative to Anglo-Soviet trade.——Mr. Adachi, representing Japan on League of Nations Council, refuses to agree to the stipulation that the International Court of Justice shall have final voice in matters of dispute.——According to Paris report there are signs of a revival of religious discord in France.

September 27. Third Committee of League of Nations completes work on part of the Protocol dealing with security and disarmament, while Japan takes exception to article relating to measures against aggressor of States.——American aviators arrive Seattle, thus completing circuit of the globe.——Spanish communique reports successful operations at Morocco.——Soviet prefers large claim against Great Britain for losses in Georgia owing to Allied intervention."

New Books and Publications

America and the World

America's Place in the World; By Herbert Adams Gibbons. New York City: The Century Co: 1924.

The author, Mr. Gibbons, is a well-known writer who has written a number of exceptionally good books of which this is most timely. There are many who deliberately misinterpret America's good intentions, and on the soil of China herself who has gained so much because of America's good will and justice there are many who are trying to paint America in the colors of imperialism and aggression.

This book will cause such men great disappointment for the author makes it clear, quite frankly, that China, a rich and a logical over-seas field for American capital and goods, must remain perfectly independent. "During the World War Japan attempted," says the author, "to close still further the door to American trade in China. With singular ineptitude the Wilson administration failed to take advantage of our unique position during the World War to force the European powers and Japan to bind themselves to waive Boxer indemnity, surrender leases, and make a solemn compact tending to the abolition of all special privileges of foreign nations in China."

Discussing the question of limitation of armaments the author ably demonstrates that America is most sincere for world peace and that with thousands of miles of her unfortified frontiers with Mexico and Canada she has only 1.33 per thousand under arms, while France has 17.60.

In discussing the League of Nations the author does not hold a brief either for or against but, very judiciously observes, "The Paris Conference turned the noble conception of a League of Nations into a clever combine of the inner circle of the victors to exploit the advantages of the victors. The Versailles Convenant did not establish the kind of a League of Nations that would make possible the triumph of right over might and the successful working of the principle of international co-operation..." This is exactly what the Asiatics think of the League of Nations.

Dr. Gibbons gives sound advice to his countrymen in regard to the foreign relations of America asking them not to show too much of their disinterestedness as the Europeans do not understand the language of unselfishness.

It is only proper that every American interested in the political affairs of his country should read this book.

H. P. Shastri.

Shanghai, Sept. 26, 1924.

IN THE AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF TSINAN, CHINA

In re Estate of ESTHER M. HANSON, Deceased.	Estate Action No. 4. Notice to Creditors.

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Esther M. Hanson, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to Leslie M. Anglin at Taian, Shantung, China, administrator of said estate, on or before March 19, 1925, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to said Leslie M. Anglin, Taian, Shantung, China.

LESLIE M. ANGLIN
Administrator

Taian, Shantung, China, Sept. 19, 1924.

China in the Family of Nations

By Henry T. Hodgkin, M. A., M. B.

Special Edition for the Far East, 5" x 7½" Pp. 367.

$3.00 Mex.

Dr. Hodgkin has been a student of China and the Chinese for more than twenty years and traveled extensively throughout the Far East. Thus he has had varied experience and intimate knowledge of China.

This volume gives a brief survey of the historical setting necessary for an understanding of China's present relations with the West; it explains and estimates the various forces now working in China, producing changes in the political, social, industrial, and intellectual spheres; it supplies a point of view which may help the reader in further study or as he watches the unfolding drama.

The author is noted for his internationalism. He attempts to show the results of the closer contact of China with the rest of the world and what this means for China and mankind. He discusses the international situation, the industrial development of China, and the New Thought Movement. His viewpoint will help to correct the distorted ideas concerning China in many books published in the English language and in magazines.

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In the United States Court for China

ALICE ADAIR BOWEN, Plaintiff, vs. CLARE MERRIFIELD BOWEN, Defendant.	Cause No. 2484 Civil No. 938 SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies: *GREETING:*

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

CLARE MERRIFIELD BOWEN,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, Sep. 10, 1924.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The action of the market during the past week has again been very erratic, with violent fluctuations, causing considerable nervousness throughout the China cotton markets. The steady undertone during the early part of the week brought about an over-sold condition from which we had a sharp reaction, started primarily by the sharp advances in Mid-Americans, in consequence of which our market responded in sympathy. The movement was rendered more vigorous by the covering of shorts. Arrivals in the meantime are increasing daily.

There is nothing to change our views regarding the trend of the market as outlined in our previous reports, considering that there are no reliable indications as yet that prices will strengthen before the mills are working again full time. For the immediate future therefore we still believe the market to be a sale on any little rally, though we would take profits from time to time on fair breaks, when the short interest is likely to get unwieldy. It is a narrow market, and only moderate swings either way are to be expected, but, we think, with a gradual tendency towards a lower level.

Yarn.—The market during the past week has been keeping steady to firm, and prices advanced some three to four taels from the last week's level. In all some 4,000 to 5,000 bales of local spinnings have changed hands for export to Szechuen, Canton, Kiangse, Swatow, Hankow, Fukien, Wuhu, Ningpo, Amoy and Tientsin.

Liverpool, Sept. 25, 1924.

Liverpool Market:—

Fully Middling Spot .....13.51 Pence
" Oct.....13.41 "
" Jan.....13.25 "
Market:—*Steady.*

New York, Sept. 25, 1924.

New York Market:—Oct.....24.43 Cents
Dec.....23.60 "
Jan.....23.66 "
Mar .....23.86 "
May.....24.10 "
Spot .....24.70 "
Market:—*Firm.*

Bombay, Sept 24, 1924.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May.....Rps. 448 per Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal, Dec/Jan ..... " 373 " "
Fine Oomra, Dec/Jan ..... " 423 " "
Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Sept ..... Tls. 38.50
Shanghai, Oct..... " 37.00
M-ginned, Oct ..... " 37.00
Taichong, Oct ..... " 37.50
Shensi, No. 1 Nov/Dec.. ..... " 37.00
Ningpo, Spot..... " 37.50
Market:—*Firm.*

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of	Cause No. 2482
DOROTHY ENDICOTT WILLIAMS,	Estate No.
Deceased.	NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Dorothy Endicott Williams, deceased, to present the same with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before March 19, 1925, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

CHARLES L. L. WILLIAMS,
Administrator,
Care Fessenden, Holcomb & Snyder,
2, Kiukiang Road,
Shanghai, China.

September 19, 1924.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, October 1, 1924.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Since the date of our last circular an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$d. has to be recorded in the London price of bar silver. The spot and forward quotations being identical, namely, $85\frac{3}{8}$d. New York silver prices have fluctuated between $69\frac{3}{4}$ and $70\frac{1}{8}$, the latter quotation being the last received.

The official opening quotations for T/T have risen from $3/4\frac{1}{4}$d. to $3/4\frac{3}{4}$d. and 75 to $75\frac{3}{4}$, on London and New York respectively. However, contracts have actually been completed as high as $3/5\frac{1}{2}$ and $77\frac{1}{8}$. The market to-day closes steady.

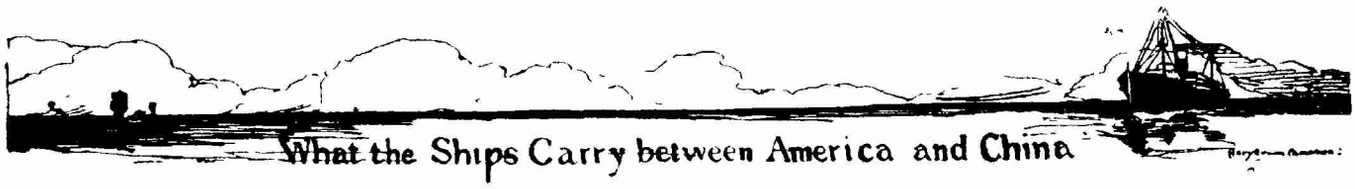
Sales of Gold currencies by local operators, and covering transactions by banks, have, in the main, contributed to the firmness which has been so noticeable throughout the week. Business conditions continue to be most unsatisfactory and no improvement can be looked for until a more peaceful situation is again established.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ....Tls. 48,021,000 an increase of Tls. 599,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 49,730,000 an increase of $ 640,000.
Silver Yen. .... Yen. 800,000.
Estimated value Tls. 83,729,000 as against Tls. 53,762,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Sept.	Thursday Sept. 25	Friday Sept. 26	Saturday Sept. 27	Monday Sept. 29	Tuesday Sept. 30	Wed. Oct. 1
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/4.200	$3/4\frac{1}{2}$	$3/4\frac{1}{2}$	$3/4\frac{1}{2}$	$3/4\frac{1}{2}$	$3/4\frac{3}{4}$	$3/4\frac{3}{4}$
O/Dfts. "	—	$3/4\frac{29}{32}$	$3/4\frac{29}{32}$	$3/4\frac{29}{32}$	$3/4\frac{29}{32}$	$3/4\frac{31}{32}$	$3/4\frac{31}{32}$
4m/s "	—	$3/4\frac{3}{4}$	$3/4\frac{3}{4}$	$3/4\frac{3}{4}$	$3/4\frac{3}{4}$	3/5	3/5
T/T India	228.450	$227\frac{1}{2}$	$228\frac{1}{4}$	$228\frac{1}{4}$	$226\frac{1}{2}$	$228\frac{1}{4}$	$228\frac{1}{4}$
T/T France	1,408.600	1430	1430	1430	1430	1445	1435
T/T N. Y.	74.820	$75\frac{1}{8}$	$75\frac{1}{8}$	$75\frac{1}{8}$	$75\frac{1}{8}$	$75\frac{3}{8}$	$75\frac{3}{8}$
T/T Hong	71.295	71	71	71	71	$70\frac{3}{4}$	$70\frac{3}{4}$
T/T Japan	54.530	$58\frac{1}{2}$	$53\frac{1}{4}$	$53\frac{1}{4}$	$53\frac{1}{4}$	53	53
T/T Batavia	198.550	200	200	200	200	201	201
T/T Straits	70.040	$69\frac{1}{8}$	$69\frac{1}{2}$	$69\frac{1}{2}$	$69\frac{1}{2}$	69	69
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L, Cred. D/A	3/5.690	3/6	3/6	3/6	3/6	$3/6\frac{1}{8}$	$3/6\frac{1}{8}$
4m/s " D/P	—	$3/6\frac{1}{4}$	$3/6\frac{1}{4}$	$3/6\frac{1}{4}$	$3/6\frac{1}{4}$	$3/6\frac{3}{4}$	$3/6\frac{3}{4}$
6m/s " D/A	3/6.065	$3/6\frac{3}{8}$	$3/6\frac{3}{8}$	$3/6\frac{3}{8}$	$3/6\frac{3}{8}$	$3/6\frac{7}{8}$	$3/6\frac{7}{8}$
4m/s B/F. C., D|A, D|P	1,482.000	1505	1505	1505	1505	1520	1510
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	77.380	78	78	78	$78\frac{1}{4}$	$78\frac{3}{4}$	$78\frac{3}{4}$
4m/s " Docs	—	$78\frac{1}{8}$	$78\frac{1}{2}$	$78\frac{1}{2}$	$78\frac{3}{4}$	$79\frac{1}{4}$	$79\frac{1}{4}$

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Sept. 25	Sept. 26	Sept. 27	Sept. 29	Spet. 30	Oct. 1
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	35	35	$35\frac{3}{16}$	35	$35\frac{1}{8}$	$35\frac{3}{16}$
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 69¼	G. $. 69¾	G. $. 69⅞	G. $. 69¾	G. $. 70	G. $. 70
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)...	Tls. 256.20	Tls. 255.50	Tls. 254.00	Tls. 252.50	Tls. 253.00	Tls. 253.21
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	71.60	71.7875	72.0125	72.1125	72.325	72.50
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						



Return of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mil'e—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. Aug. 1.25 equal Gold $1

S. S. President Lincoln, Aug. 27, from U. S. A.

Silk, Pongees (Re-importation	Pls.	3
Copper Sheets	,,	9
Iron Plate Cuttings	,,	190
Asphalt	,,	2,309
Canned Asparagus	,,	14
,, Fruits	,,	37
Ink, Printing	,,	251
Leather, Sole	,,	1,151
Milk, Condensed	,,	1,440
,, Evaporated	,,	624
Oranges, Fresh	,,	611
Paper Chipboard	,,	9,814
Raisins	,,	806
Wax, Paraffin	,,	155
Canned Vegetables	Doz.	205
Milk, Malted	,,	320
Oil, Lubricating Mineral	Galls.	4,849
Varnish	,,	332
Lemons, Fresh	Pcs.	134,250
Cigarettes	Mills.	40,000

S. S. City of Yokohama August 28, from U. S. A.

Iron Wire, Defective	Pls.	693
,, Nails	,,	2,912
,, Plates	,,	607
Iron Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	Pls	809
Wire Shorts	,,	395
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	288
Acid, Nitric	,,	2
Glue	,,	22
Grease	,,	119
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	1,155
Leadfoil & infoil	,,	1,601

S. S. President Wilson, August 30, To San Francisco:

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	1.18
,, Pongees, Shantung	,,	20.18
Tea, Black Hankow	,,	254
,, ,, Kiukiang	,,	186
Tea, Black, Shanghai	,,	2
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	338
,, Kiukiang	,,	9
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	28
,, ,, other Ports	,,	26
Brassware	,,	89
Chinaware, Fine	,,	31
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	75
,, ,, Moist	,,	195
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	17
,, ,, Moist	,,	232
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	33
Oil, Groundnut	,,	54
Oil, Wood	,,	5,354
Woodware	,,	14
Carpets, Hk. Tls.		2,244
Treasure, Gold Bars ,, ,,		272,027

To Los Angeles.

Lace, Hk. Tls.		4,500

To Newton:

Silk Cocoons, Domestic, Pierced:		
Shanghai, Bls. 16	Pls.	48.21
Silk, Refuse:		
Shanghai, Bls. 35	,,	117.03

To Chicago:

Carpets, Hk. Tls.		366
Lace ,, ,,		700

To Omaha

Carpets, Hk. Tls.		630

To Providence

Silk, Refuse:		
Shanghai Bls. 32	Pls.	100.19

To New York:

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 75	Pls.	74.84
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
Yellow Hankow Bls. 5	Pls.	5.04
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Other Ports, Bls. 90	Pls.	91.90
Silk, Pongees, Honan	,,	1.71
Hair, Human	,,	100
Hides, Cow	,,	11
Intestines, Sheep's Salted	,,	30
,, Sheep's	,, ,,	20
Skins, Dog	Pcs.	6,447
,, Goat, Tanned	,,	7,900
Hats, Rush	,,	30,000
Carpets, Hk. Tls.		17,062

S. S. President Grant, September 3, To Seattle:

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	109
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	63
,, Whole, Dried	,,	27
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	14
Oil, Wood	,,	9 072
Carpets, Hk, Tls.		2,144

To Burlington:

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	34

To Santiago:

Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	59

To Cincinnati:

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	148
,, other Ports	,,	20
Carpets, Hk. Tls.		158

To Winchester:

Carpets, Hk. Tls.		236

To Philadelphia:

Bristles	Pls.	54
Hair, Goat's	,,	28

To Baltimore

Bristles	,,	54

To Buffalo.

Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	11
,, Sheep's	,,	24

To Chicago:

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 50	Pls.	51.23
Carpets, Hk. Tls.		2,755

To New York:

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 15	Pls.	15.13
Yellow, Hankow, Bls. 14	,,	14.35
,, other Ports Bls. 6	,,	6.12
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 50	,,	50.96
Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	0.84
,, Pongees, Shantung	,,	8,52
Bristles	,,	44
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	47
Oil, Camphor	,,	84
Skin Crosses Shees	Pcs.	1,500
Skins, Dog	,,	2,378
,, Goat, Tanned	,,	7,214
,, Kid	,,	2,880
,, Marmot	,,	15,794
,, Sheep	,,	2,062
Carpets, Hk. Tls.		21,635

S. S. President Madison, Aug. 30, from U. S. A.

Copper Ingots	Pls.	2,100
Cheese	,,	23
Flour, Wheat	,,	882
Ink, Printing	,,	235
Leather, Calf	,,	35
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,219
Cigarettes	Mille	2,550
Timber:		
Softwood, Rough Hewn	Sup. ft.	51,636

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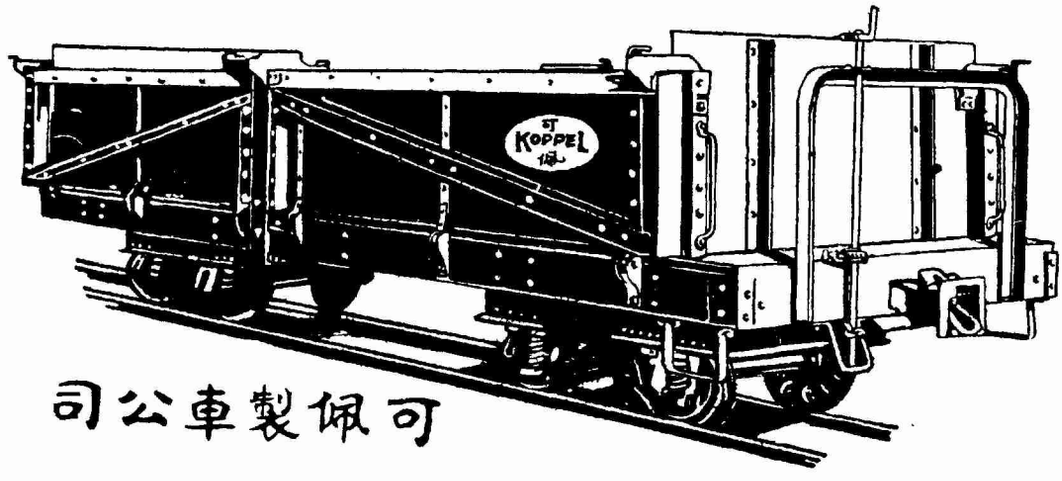

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30-181

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar
U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R.T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.

U.S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T.B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V.Fuller

All Notices, Annenncements Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A. M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality. 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083—4131 (Act fo Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Sept. 25, 1924, Cause No. 2497, U. S. v. Jack Shirley; plea of not guilty en ered, te timony taken of R. Beer, Wang Ching San; Tsah Tsz Di, defendant; submitted.

" 25, " " " 2491, Dolan v. Dolan; testimony taken of M. Symon, plaintiff, Wong Sung Sze; submitted

" 29, " " " 2066, The American Express Co. Inc. v. S Chaiet; on motion to set; assigned.

" 29, " " " 2483, Standard Products Co. v. C. H. Lavers; on motion to set; assigned.

" 29, " " " 2481, Lee Kwei Ling v. L. E. Brown; on motion to set; assigned.

" 29, " " " 2381, Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd. v. J. C Crevling; on motion to set; assigned.

" 29, " " " 2333, Wm Jacks & Co. v. A. B. Rosenfeld; on motion to set; assigned.

UNITED STATES v. LAWRENCE D. KEARNY
(*Continued from last week*)

their contention that the burden rests upon the prosecution to negative this exception defendant's counsel relies upon a work[1] citing four decisions, all from state courts, and constituting but a fragment of the total number of decisions on the subject. One of these holds that the burden of proving the exception there involved rests upon defendant.[2] Two others are contrary to decisions in other states[3] and the fourth[4] recognizes an important qualification, not mentioned in the work cited, which our Supreme Court states as follows:

> "When the exception or proviso is in a subsequent substantive clause, the case contemplated in the enacting or general clause may be fully stated without negativing the exception or proviso, as a *prima facie* case is stated, and it is for the party for whom matter of excuse is furnished by the statute or contract to bring it forward in his defence."[5]

Thus under a statute prohibiting the importation of intoxicating liquors into Alaska "except for medicinal, mechanical and scientific purposes" it was held that the prosecution need not negative the exception because, said the Court, it

> "does not either define or qualify the offense created by the statute. The offense designated in the statute in the sale of intoxicating liquors in Alaska. This can be properly stated without any reference to the exception. There is nothing in the exception which enters into the offense condemned by the statute. The exception is purely a matter of defense, which, if relied upon, could readily have been proven by the defendants. A careful examination of the authorities will show that it is only necessary in an indictment for a statutory offense to negative an exception to the statute when that exception is such as to render the negative of it an essential part of the definition or description of the offense charged."

So in an indictment for fencing public lands, it was held that the government was not required to negative the exception provided in the statute for those who had entered in good faith claiming title. This decision was written by Judge Ross, now of our Court of Appeals, who said:

> "The real question is whether the proviso is so incorporated with the substance of the clause defining the offense as to constitute a material part of the description of the acts which constitute it. If it is, it is necessary that the indictment should negative the proviso; otherwise the latter is matter of defense to be shown by defendant."[7]

Where defendant was charged with selling "cocaine hydrochloride without the written prescription of a registered physician" a conviction was upheld tho the absence of the prescription was not proved, the court saying:

> "The burden of proof, after evidence of a sale of cocaine was introduced, was upon the defendant to show that such sale was upon the presciption of a physician, as required by the statute."[8]

1. Ruling Case Law, VIII, sec. 165.
2. Bell v. State, 6 Tex. Crim. 242, 137 S. W. 670.
3. State v. McBee, 52 W. Va. 257, 43 S. E. 121 is contrary to State v. Sutton, 24 Mo. 377, decided nearly a half century earlier. State v. Wells, 35 Utah, 400, 100 Pac. 681, is contrary to People v. M'Gonegal, 17 N. Y. S. 147, 152.
4. Conyers v. State, 50 Ga. 103, 15 Am. Rep. 686.
5. U. S. v. Cook, 17 Wall, 168, 21 L. ed. 538.
6. Shelp v. U. S. 81 Fed. 696.
7. U. S. v. Cook, 36 Fed. 896.
8. People v. Montgomery, 271 Ill, 580, 111 N. E. 578 citing Birr v. People, 113 Ill. 645; Harbaugh v. City of Monmouth, 74 Ill. 367; Ketties v. People, 221 Ill. 221, 77 N. E. 472.

Sept. 29, 1924, Cause No. 2477, Dah Chung Printing Co. v. International Insurance Office Inc.; on motion to set; assigned.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2485, Wai Sia Sz v. S. A. Moss; on motion to set; assigned.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2486, Fair v. Fair; on motion to set; assigned.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2495, In re estate of James H. Pyke, deceased; on petition for admission of will to probate; passed to Oct. 6.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 1993, Harder v. Harder; on motion for judgment by default; passed to Oct. 6.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2470, In re Henry E. Morton's will; on petition for admission of will to probate; submitted.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2421, Herbert Webb v. The China Press Inc.; on motion for stay of execution.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2498, U. S. v. T. Osmundsen; plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of T. Johnson, A. Ahrens, O. Dreyer, W. I. Eisler, defendant; submitted.

(Before the Commissioner)

Sept. 27, 1924, Crim. No. 674, U. S. v. C. E. Anderson; for sentence; submitted.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 675, U. S. v. H. M. Briggs; plea of guilty entered; submitted.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 676, U. S. v. B. E. Yung; plea of guilty entered; submitted.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 677, U. S. v. A. West; continued to Oct. 4.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 678, U. S. v J. Dahiniewicz; jurisdiction denied.

Judgments and Orders:

Sept. 25, 1924, Cause No. 2497, U. S. v. Jack Shirley; defendant dismissed from further custody.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 2491, Dolan v. Dolan; decree.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 2421, Herbert Webb v. The China Press Inc.; decision and judgment.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2470, In re Henry E. Morton's will; order for issuance of letters testamentary.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2498, U. S. v. T. Osmundsen; sentence.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2421, Herbert Webb v. The China Press Inc.; stay of execution for forty days from date of judgment granted.

(By the Commissioner)

Sept. 27, 1924, Crim. No. 674, U. S v. C. E. Anderson; sentence.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 675, U. S. v. H. M. Briggs; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 676, U. S. v. B. E. Yung; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.

Assignments for Hearing:

Oct 6, 1924, 10 am, C. No. 2486, Fair v. Fair. (after motion calendar)
,, 7, ,, 10 am, ,, ,, 2438, Li Chek Siang v. A. S. Allan and L. W. Hartigan.
,, 7, ,, 10.30 am, ,, ,, 2381, Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd. v. J. C. Crevling.
,, 8, ,, 10 am, ,, ,, 2333, Wm. Jacks & Co. v. A. B. Rosenfeld.
,, 14, ,, 10 am, ,, ,, 2481, Lee Kwei Ling v. L. E. Brown.
,, 15, ,, 10 am, ,, ,, 2485, Wai Sia Sz v. S. A. Moss.
,, 28, ,, 10 am, ,, ,, 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation et al.
Nov. 4. ,, 10 am, ,, ,, 2477, Dah Chung Printing Co. v. International Insurance Office Inc.

In affirming a conviction for unlawful fishing the appellate court said:

> "It is admitted that appellant placed the net in the waters of the bayou, as charged, and took fish therefrom; but he claims that in so doing he was within the exception contained in the statute, which provides that 'it shall not be unlawful for any person to use a seine or net not exceeding 60 feet in length in any navigable stream or lake in this state to catch fish for family use or for picnics and not for sale.' The exception being contained in a proviso and not in the enacting clause of the statute, it was unnecessary for the state to negative the exception in the indictment and proof. Facts bringing appellant within the exception of the statute are matters of defense which he must prove."[9]

This qualification has been enacted into statute in Georgia[10] and seems to us to cover the excepion invoked by the defence. It was not embodied in the orginal treaty defining the offense nor in the second treaty relating to the same subject. It does not appear until the treaty of 1903 and is not even in the body of that treaty, but in an annex[11] which is much more than "a subsequent substantive clause." Not only, therefore, within the doctrine of the Supreme Court but within the rule recognized by the very authorities cited in the work relied upon, the exception is one which it is incumbent upon the defendant to prove. This appears to be particularly the case where, as here, no objection was offered to the information itself because of its failure to negative the exception.

The motion is

OVERRULED.

9. Richardson v, State, 77 Ark. 321, 91 S. W. 758.
10. Ga. Code 1873, sec. 3758.
11. Annex III, Rule 3, Malloy Treaties, 288.

Nov. 11, ,, 10 am, ,, ,, 2411, Heng Dah Cotton Mill v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.
,, 11, ,, 10 am, ,, ,, 2450, Heng Dah Cotton Mill v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.
,, 18, ,, 10 am, ,, ,, 2066, The American Express Co. Inc. v. S. Chaiet.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Sept. 24, 1924, Cause No. 2485, Wai Sia Sz v. S. A. Moss; answer; motion to set.
,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 2477, Dah Chung Printing Co. v. International Insurance Office Inc.; motion to set.
,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 2497, U. S. v. Jack Shirley; information.
,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 2498, U. S. v. Thorleif Osmundsen; information; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant.
,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 2483, Standard Products Company v. C. H. Lavers; answer.
,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 2470, In re Henry E. Morton's will; deposition.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 2465, S. Hughes et al. v. S/S "Owego"; stipulation.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 2366, H. Law et al. v. C. W. Corbaley; praecipe for writ of execution.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 2467, Hall & Holtz Ltd v. C. Duffin; praecipe for writ of execution.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 1686, In re Stewart-Crane Co. Inc. in liquidation; order for payment of receiver's fees.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 2483, Standard Products Co. v. C. H. Lavers; motion to set.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 2492, Ah-Hong & Co. v. Board of Trustees of University of Nanking; marshal's return of summons.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 2481, Lee Kwei Ling v. L. E. Brown; answer; motion to set.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 1993, Harder v. Harder; motion for judgment by default.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 2381, Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd. v. J. C. Crevling; motion to set.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 2487, L. L. Wilbur v. American Chinese Steam Navigation Co. Inc.; answer.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2465, S. Hughes v. S/S "Owego"; libellants' brief.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2421, Herbert Webb v. The China Press Inc.; defendant's notice of appeal; motion for stay of execution; notice of motion.

(By the Commissioner)

Sept. 24, 1924, Crim. No. 675, U. S. v. H. M. Briggs; complaint.
,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 676, U. S. v. B. G. Yung; complaint.
,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 677, U. S. v. A. West; complaint.
,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 678, U. S. v. J. Dahiniewicz; complaint.
,, 25, ,, Estate ,, 50, In re estate of James W. Edwards, deceased; administrator's report of sale.
,, 25, ,, Civil ,, 153, H. Kunze & Co. v. Rembrandt Photo Co.; writ of execution issued.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 182, Haskins & Sells v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; complaint; summons issued.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 181, North China Garage Co. Ltd. v. M. L. Heen; motion for default.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 179, P. Martin v. A. S. Allan; motion for judgment by default.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17 15	17.45	19.35	23.30
Nansiang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8 03	—	10.31	12 41	12.58	16 01	17.47	18 15	20.05	0.02
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12 53		14.43	18.24	19 39		—	1.39
Wusih ... ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20 36		—	2.38
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15 28		16 38		21.38		—	3.42
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38				—	—
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33				—	5.34
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02				—	7.20
Pukow ... ... d.												8.50	10.00
Hsuchowfu ... d.												17.08	19.48
Tsinanfu ... ... d.												2 04	5.58
Tientsin Central a.												—	—
Do. d.												10 15	15.32
Tientsin East... a.												—	15.42
Do. d.												10 25	
Peking ... ... a.												14.25	

T. P. L. Express

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Peking ... ... d.											9.05		
Tientsin East ... a.											—		
Do. d.											13.00		9.35
Tientsin Central a.											—		—
Do. d.											13.20		10.00
Tsinanfu ... ... d.											21.57		19.56
Hsuchowfu ... d.											6.51		6.00
Pukow ... ... a.											14.38		16.02
Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15	23.00
Chinkiang ... d.					9 20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27	0.52
Tanyang ... ... d.					9 57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26	—
Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12 00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.44	2.41
Wusih ... ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52	3.54
Soochow ... ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15 25	16.31			20.32		4.58
Nansiang ... ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—		6.25
Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00		6 50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.45	11.20	13.05	14 55	16 40	18.20	20 05	21.50	23.40	1.20
Kiangwan ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.10	11.50	13.30	15.24	17 06	18 49	20.34	22.19	0.09	1.45
Tientungan ... d.	7.16	8.46	10 16	11.56	13.36	15.30	17.12	18.55	20.40	22.25	0.15	1.51
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.20	12.00	13.40	15.35	17.16	19.00	20.45	22.30	0.20	1.55

Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9 00	10.35	12.20	14.00	15.55	17.30	19.15	21.00	22 30	0.35
Tientungan ... d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.40	12 25	14.05	16.00	17.36	19 21	21 06	22.56	0 40
Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.47	12.32	14.13	16.07	17 43	19 28	21 13	23.03	0 47
Woosung Forts a..	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.10	12.55	14.40	16.30	18.10	19 55	214.0	23.30	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday. S. Sleeping Cars.

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North **Up**

STATIONS	Fast Local	Express R	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North.....dep.		8.0	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15
Jessfield.....dep.	..	8.1[illegible]	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30
Siccawei.....dep.	.	8.2[illegible]	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction.....dep.		8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50
Shanghai South.....dep.	..	*8.0*	*9.0[illegible]*	*13.2[illegible]*	*15.30*	*17.[illegible]*	*19.1[illegible]*	*19.30*
Lunghaw Junction.....arr.		*8.3*	*9.2[illegible]*	*13.4[illegible]*	*15.48*	*17.3[illegible]*	*19.[illegible]*	*19.38*
Sungkiang.....dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	.	20.29
Kashai.....dep.	..	10.07	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16
Kashing.....dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46
Yehzah.....dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	----	..	..	22.17
Changan.....dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	----	..	..	22.51
Hangchow.....dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	--	..	..	23.45
Zahkou.....dep.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	--	..	..	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R	Fast Local	Night Express R.
Zahkou.....d	..	.	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Hangchow.....d	.		7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Changan.....d	..		8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
Yehzah.....d	..		9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
Kashing.....d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.20	20.24
Kashai.....d	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Sungkiang.....d	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Lunghwa Junction.....d	*8.3*	*9.3[illegible]*	*11.3[illegible]*	*13.52*	*16.0[illegible]*	*18.4[illegible]*	..	*22.37*
Shanghai South.....a	*8.5[illegible]*	*9.5[illegible]*	*11.5[illegible]*	*14.10*	*16.3*	*19.0[illegible]*	..	*22.55*
L'hwa Junction.....d	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40		22.32
Siccawei.....d	..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49		22.30
Jessfield.....d	..	9.56	11.46	.	16.06	18.56		22.36
Shanghai North.....a	..	10.10	12.00		16.20	19.10		22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) **Zahkou-Konzenchiao**

Konzenchiao.....dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	21.30
Kenshangmun.....dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	21.45
Hangchow.....dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	—	—	17.56	21.57
Zahkou.....arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	—	—	18.15	22.15

Zahkou.....dep.	7.45	9.49	11.40	—	—	18.30	23.25
Hangchow.....dep.	8.06	10.11	12.01	4.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Kenshangmun.....dep.	8.17	10.22	12.17	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Konzenchiao.....arr.	8.30	10.35	12.30	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15